42-1944

IS VOICED IN THE FINDINGS OF NAACP YOUTH CONFERENCE

Savannah Ga. — Tribune

263 Delegates From 18 Colleges and 41 Youth Councils Attend

CONGRESSMAN ELECT POWELL TELLS GROUP TO STRESS ORGANIZATION AND UNITY

Next Year's Conference Will Be Held At Wilberforce University

11-30-44

RICHMOND, VA.,— Overflow audiences packed Coburn Hall auditorium during the two day session of the sixth annual NAACP Youth conference, held at Virginia Union university Nov. 17-19. Among the 263 registered delegates were representatives from 18 college chapters and 41 youth councils. Interracial groups at Sarah Lawrence college, New Jersey College for Women, Hunter college, Cincinnati university and the Girls' Friendly Society were also represented. 11-30-44

Th keynote address delivered Friday night by Dr. Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., first Negro congressman of New York, emphasized the conference theme, Building for Total Democracy. Dr. Powell placed responsibility for a forthright victory, free from racial prejudices, squarely upon the shoulders of the New Negro and the new white man emerging from the chaos of the unity on the home front.

He told his youthful listeners: "We stand tonight as a nation on the verge of winning the war in Europe and in the Pacific, and losing the war on the home front. We are on the verge of making history abroad. V-days in the Pacific and Europe are fast approaching. We can have no Vlday in Europe and the Pacific unless we have V-day at home and the guarantors of Vlday in America are people like you. Regardless of the sacrifices in Berlin and Tokoi if we here on the home front are going to be equally victorious, right and wrong must come face to face, and right must triumph.

"The very war we are fighting is the war of youth. A new world is being born, and our task as Negroes who have been privileged to get a little more of higher education, must be to go back to the masses as witnesses to raise them until they walk with the dignity of free people. That is a hard struggle, for the odds are great. The immovable objects of American prejudices have stood so long that they are almost impregnable, but there is no power that can stand against the honest, united power of the people.

"Until recently we have been an over-organized group, organized to die. What we want now is organization and unity to live. The hour has arisen when there must be only one loyalty, that is, loyalty to each other, standing together, thinking together, fighting together, working together."

Citing objectives of the NAACP in leading the way to a new unity, the new congressman declared: "We must fight not only for the advancement of colored people but for the advancement of the common people. We must fight the problem of every one who suffers injustice. The world has realized that no nation, race or class is going to be able to exploit another nation. The master race theory is disappearing. In this, our lifetime, it is possible to strike down any individual, nation or race that tries to exploit because of race, color or class. There will be a dawn when no nation will be able to exploit another nation, and I believe it is at hand.

"We made this a people's war, we will keep on fighting until we build a people's world, and build a government of the people, black and white; for the people Protestant and Catholic, and by the people, Jew and Gentile."

Speakers and discussion leaders on the Saturday program introduced by Mrs. Ruby Hurley national NAACP Youth secretary, included, Ella J. Baker director of branches, who spoke on the methods of recruiting for the NAACP; Gloster Current, executive secretary, Detroit branch, NAACP; Pressure Techniques for a Mass Organization; Aziz Fabani, Indian member, All India Students Federation, and student at Columbia University School of Engineering, Negro Youth Relationships to International Minorities; the Rev. James H. Robinson, Church of the Master, New York, member of the national NAACP board of directors and chairman of the national Youth Work committee; Attorney Edward R. Dudley, assistant special counsel, NAACP, and Miss Marjory Penney, executive secretary, Fellowship House, Philadelphia, Sunday morning chapel speaker.

Besides resolutions reaffirming NAACP policy against discrimination in housing and education,, the body went on record unanimously in favor of post-war planning giving full recognition to all rights for all subjugated peoples; immediate passage of FEPC and the Federal Aid to Education Bills; appointment of a Negro to the Veterans' Administration Bureau; world wide cooperation with international student groups, and against the passage of a Conscription Bill before full utilization of the existing supply of skilled and unskilled labor, regardless of race, color or creed.

The national youth officers elected for 1945 are Robert Smithey, chairman; Julia Mae Woodlin secretary; Lucile Burns, assistant secretary. The 1945 conference will meet in Wilberforce, Ohio, Nov. 15-18.

Colonies termed fundamental cause of war by Du Bois

12-25-44 Tribune — Los Angeles, Calif.

HAMPTON—Pointing out that there has been no more prolific cause of war than the domination of great masses of people in colonial status by a few nations which seek to control the world, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Director of Special Research for the NAACP, told an audience at Hampton Institute last week that war will not be ended by the establishment of an international organization to maintain peace through force, but an attack on the problem of colonies, which he termed a fundamental cause of war. 12-25-44

World War II, he declared, developed out of the desperate attempt of Italy and Germany to regain control of their former colonies and out of Japan's efforts to become the dominant colonial nation in Asia.

Deploring the failure of the recent Dumbarton Oaks parley to consider the question of colonies, Dr. DuBois also urged the establishment of a mandate commission with distinct power to investigate complaints and conditions in the colonies and make public its findings. He said that the mandate commission set up in Geneva after World War I had not been given any real authority to deal with the colonial problem.

Tracing the history of, and various changes in, the colonial system, as well as attempts which have been made to justify it, Dr. DuBois stated that today colonies have become a means of highly profitable investment. But he warned that just as excess profit-making has been curbed in the United States, so must excess exploitation of colonies be curbed.

"The United Nations are making a mistake," he declared, "if they think that democracy and the Four Freedoms have nothing a mistake," he declared, "if million colonials and the three or four hundred million other people who inhabit countries which are said to be free, but which are really in quasi-colonial status." 12-25-44

In answer to the question of a West African student in the audience at Hampton, who spoke of the policy of exploitation, with no effort to improve economic and social conditions, which the student said has been pursued by Britain, Dr. DuBois declared that America could help by publicizing the plight of the colonials. He mentioned the present interest of the NAACP in the colonial question and said that he is planning to call a conference with representatives of various colonies to consider colonial demands and the promises made to them by the controlling nations.

NAACP Adjusts Ft. Worth Negro Cab Controversy

Informer — Houston, 7-29-44 Texas

FT. WORTH, Texas.—(ANP)—Driven away from the Texas and Pacific Railway station by police officers in charge who declare that the Yellow Cab Co., had a monopoly on all cab space and incoming passengers at the station, the Negro cab companies, represented by Claude Tell, recently appealed to the NAACP for action.

The organization, in a letter to J. L. Lancaster, president of the railway company, advised concerning "the embarrassing predicament the local Negro population will be placed in if the proposed action is taken to discontinue the services of the Negro cab drivers."

Upon receipt of the letter to Lancaster, a railway representative, was sent to confer with N. A. A. C. P. officials, with the result that the cab services remained unchanged.

DuBois Will Direct NAACP Research Work

Informer — Houston, 7-29-44 Texas

NEW YORK.—Announcement that Dr. W. E. B. DuBois will join the staff of the NAACP, beginning September 1, as Director of special researches, was announced by Walter White at the NAACP War-time Conference mass meeting in Chicago.

Dr. DuBois' initial work will be the preparaiton of material to be presented to the Peace Conference or Conferences after the close of the war in behalf of the peoples of Africa and other colored groups so as to demand for them an assured status of security and progress in the post-war world.

7-29-44

The second objective will be the arrangement of statements, articles and booklets, as well as the collection of facts and documents concerning the peoples of Africa and their descendants, in order to form a body of knowledge and literature designed to educate the world in matters of race and cultural relations.

DuBois To Develop NAACP's Proposals For Peace Table

Journal & Guide — Norfolk, Va.

4-8-44

NEW YORK CITY — An announcement that Dr. W.E.B.Du-Bois will join the staff of the NAACP, beginning September 1, as director of special research, was announced by Walter White at the NAACP Wartime Conference mass meeting in Chicago.

Dr. DuBois' initial work will be the preparation of material to be presented to the peace conferences after the close of the war in behalf of the peoples of Africa and other colored groups

so as to demand for them an assured status of security and progress in the post-war world. 8-5-44

The second objective will be the arrangement of statements, articles and booklets, as well as the collection of facts and documents concerning the peoples of Africa and their descendants, in order to form a body of knowledge and literature designed to educate the world in matters of race and cultural relations.

HAD OTHER OFFER

In leaving Atlanta University, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois announced that he had received courteous offers of opportunity to continue his work of teaching, writing and social investigation from Howard University, Fisk University, North Carolina College and Fort Valley State College. He finally decided to accept the NAACP offer. 8-5-44

Miss Ellen Irene Diggs, who has been Dr. DuBois secretary for six years and who is now studying at the University of Havana, will join him in New York as research assistant.

Dr. DuBois is making arrangements so that his plan for cooperative social study of the American Negro, by the Negro Land-Grant colleges, will be continued. This program will be presented to the presidents of the Negro Land-Grant Colleges at their conference next November.

2500 in Md. Hear Mrs. FDR

AFRI-AMERICAN

Balt. Md.

Must Build Unity at Home, First Lady Says

5-27-44

HITS U.S. FASCISM

Talks at NAACP Meet at Sharp St. Church

BALTIMORE — If America is going to be a leader in world affairs, she must face her own problems at home squarely, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, First Lady of the Land, told 2,000 persons who jammed Sharp Street Methodist Church, Sunday, for the NAACP monthly membership meeting.

In addition to the 2,000 who succeeded in crowding into the church, the building was ringed on the outside by 500 other persons who listened to the address by the President's wife over a loudspeaker system.

Speaking in her usual quiet, dignified voice, Mrs. Roosevelt told her eager listeners, "We must examine how we live in our own balliwicks and build unity at home — a feeling of brotherhood of man — so that the sacrifices by our youth this time will be worth while."

Equal Opportunity for All

The First Lady emphasized that equal opportunity for all is an important factor for a unified nation. 5-27-44

"This nation," she continued, "has got to show the rest of the world what can be done, that all people can go forward together."

She added that no group can remain disinherited without doing harm to the whole.

"We've learned much in this war, that color of skin, religion or race does not make you more able to do certain things. It's largely opportunity, ability, education and character that you've built through the years," she continued.

Scoring the "super man" idea taught by some nations, Mrs. Roosevelt said that no one race is better suited to rule the world than any other nation. "We are laying the pattern for the future of the world."

The First Lady urged careful handling of the children of the warring countries who have been more touched by occupation than their elders. "They will require proof of the workings of a democracy," she said.

Discusses Post-War Era

As for the post-war era, Mrs. Roosevelt said that our problems must be faced with calm thinking and intelligent action, and that our nation will be looked to for leadership.

Declaring that other nations will not have reached the same point of development because of lack of opportunities, she added:

"Our plans must assure every nation that opportunities for living in peace will be provided them to eliminate in the future the wasting of human lives.

"Democracy must be based on the Christian religion, on the principles of Christ's life and we must face our problems together and press forward to a greater goal."

Lauds Work of NAACP

In concluding her speech, Mrs. Roosevelt lauded "the magnificent work" of the NAACP, and referred to a recent conference with Walter White, national executive secretary, who has just returned from a tour of overseas camps.

Mrs. Roosevelt spoke for thirty-five minutes. Prior to her talk, she listened to a resume of the work by the local NAACP.

She was introduced by Mrs. Enolia P. McMillan, president of the State NAACP Conference, who described her as "a great humanitarian, a friend of the depressed and underprivileged and an outstanding woman and citizen of the world."

Mrs. Beatrice Martin, co-chairman of the NAACP membership committee, presented to Mrs. Roosevelt an Episcopal hymnal on behalf of the branch.

The meeting was originally called for 3 p.m., but got underway at 2:30 p.m., at the request of the guest speaker who had to catch an early train.

Crowd Gathers Early

As if in anticipation of such an occurance, hundreds of persons were already seated as early as 1 p.m., and by 2:15 the aisles could be cleared only by assistance from police as crowds surged past the ushers in an attempt to find seats with friends.

Mrs. Roosevelt, her Boy and Girl Scout escort and official welcoming party came down the aisle as the audience sang "Lift Every Voice and Sing" and took her place on the platform amid thunderous applause.

The invocation was offered by the Rev. George A. Crawley, president, United Baptist Missionary Convention of Maryland. Assistant City Solicitor Linwood Koger, extended greetings on behalf of Mayor Theodore McKeldin.

Governor Herbert R. O'Conor was called on for greetings, but was not present.

Hughes Cites Legal Cases

W. A. C. Hughes, attorney for NAACP, discussed the legal cases of the local branch and announced that the appeal in the branch's $60,000 suit against the Enoch Pratt Library had been filed May 10.

Mrs. Karl Pelzer, white, executive secretary, Baltimore Committee for Homefront Democracy, told of the work of this group in attempting to break down discrimination here.

Its emphasis is centered particularly on department stores which prohibit colored patronage altogether or else limit it to the buying of certain articles.

Want Democracy at Home

Each member of the group, she said, had been in some way convinced that democracy should begin here in our own city. As an example, she pointed out that the cafeteria of the YWCA had been opened to all races and the plan is working successfully.

Mrs. Lillie M. Jackson, NAACP president, in making the appeal for memberships, cited the need for money to carry on legal fights, to maintain the branch office and the national office. Over 300 new members joined.

Mrs. Juanita J. Mitchell, NAACP executive board member, presented "living examples" of the seven years of progress of the NAACP. AFRO-AMERICAN 5-27-44

"Living Examples" Cited

The following persons were called to the platform:

Calvin Douglass, local attorney and graduate of the University of Maryland law school; the Morgan State College Chorus; Mrs. Enolia McMillan, one of the plaintiffs in the teachers' equal salary case;

Joseph P. Healey, white, chairman of the Governor's Commission on Problems Affecting the Colored Population, created as a result of the March on Annapolis; Edward N. Wilson, director of the NAACP Police Training School; Mesdames Violet H. Whyte and Carolyn Robinson, policewomen;

George W. F. McMechen, member of the school board; and the three latest appointees to the police force: Detective Lloyd Johnson and Officers Dennis Mello and Joseph Duggins. Baltimore Md.

Through the work of the NAACP significant advancements have been made for our people, Mrs. Mitchell said, crediting the "Votes for Victory" campaign with adding 9,000 new voters. The drive will be renewed in June with a new goal of 50,000.

Boys, 10-11, Star Soloists

Preceding the collection of memberships, Avon, 10, and John Childs, 11, sang "Join the NAACP," a song written by their aunt, Miss Lily Britain, who accompanied them at the piano.

NAACP Youths Sponsor Tea

Defender—Chicago, Ill. 6-3-44

By RUTH HUBBARD

CINCINNATI—The Youth Group of NAACP, Cincinnati branch, was organized recently under the guidance of their energetic young president, Mary Ella Snow.

The chapter has enrolled 42 members, including representatives from every high school in the city and also the university. A few Sundays ago the council made its first public appearance by sponsoring a Silver Tea at the home of the president. The affair was a tribute to the younger set.

The president, Mary Snow, a student at the university; first vice president, Elizabeth McGuire of Woodward high school; second vice president, Lucille Ellison of Hughes high school; third vice president, Mattie Metz of Withrow and fourth vice president, Mary Taylor of Walnut Hills, entertained over 100 guests including members of the senior board of the NAACP, representing both races. 6-3-44

Mrs. Jennie Austin Fletcher is the sponsor of this group. Working with her is an advisory board composed of Mrs. Clara Hough and Mr. Coffey. The first problem of the youth group will be, "How may we improve the conduct of our people in public places?"

Virginia Union Host To NAACP Youth Confab

Tribune—Philadelphia Pa. 11-18-44

RICHMOND, Va.— Virginia Union University has completed arrangements for the entertainment of the four hundred delegates expected at the Sixth Annual Youth Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, to be held at Richmond, November 17, through 19. The V. U. U. chapter will be host.

Conference officials are Joel Maxwell, chairman, Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte, N. C.; Joe Howard, vice chairman, Howard University, Washington, D. C.; Mattie Belle Wesley, secretary, Virginia Union University, Richmond; Marrion Harris, assistant secretary, Hampton Institute; and Ruby Hurley, youth secretary, NAACP, of New York.

Officers of the Virginia Union Chapter, host group for the conference are: Marshall L. Shepard, Jr., president; Vernon Jones, Jr., vice president; Laverne Robinson, recording secretary; Gloria Twisdale, financial secretary; and Carlethia Ransome, treasurer. 11-18-44

Edith Johnson, is chairman of the entertainment committee; Wendell Russell, registration; Mary Bellman, welcome; James Bryant and James Teele, co-chairmen of housing committee and C. C. Boone, Jr., chairman of membership committee.

42-1944

Veteran's Secretary Added To NAACP National Staff

Inquirer — Philadelphia Pa. 11-18-44

By MARTHA S. WRIGHT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People announced at the Leadership Training Conference held here last Saturday that it had added to its national office a veterans' secretary. The national secretary, through the branches, will aid the returning veterans in securing their rights and privileges under the 'GI Bill of Rights.'

Delegates from Penunsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, and the New England states were present to study techniques to be used by their respective branches in combating segregation. The Baltimore branch, through its campaign, was successful in having eight colored men appointed to the police force, in uniform, a colored member named to the school board and have white women join them in their fight to have the bar against colored patrons' trying on clothing in the department stores broken down.

Mrs. Carolyn D. Moore, executive secretary of the Philadelphia branch, told of how that branch had been the key to avoiding racial strife during the PTC strike last summer.

The branches in states where civil rights laws prohibit discrimination in public places and in states where dual school systems exist were urged to prosecute in all cases where violations occurred by Thurgood Marshall, of the national legal staff.

The branches were further advised to urge qualified persons to take civil service examinations, both state and federal

Speakers at the morning and afternoon sessions were: Walter White, national executive secretary; Roy Wilkins, editor of Crisis, organ of the NAACP: Mrs. Ruby Hurley, youth secretary; Miss Ella Baker, Miss Consuella Young, Miss Nona Jensen and Donald Jones, all of the national staff; and Lester Perry, of the legal staff.

A tour of the 136th Street Library and a visit to the Schomberg Collection preceded the evening session. Glouster B. Current, executive secretary of the Detroit Branch, spoke on the economic outlook of the postwar world and the role the association should play in securing the rights of minority peoples in labor and housing.

Theodore Spaulding, Esq president of the Philadelphia Branch. New member of the board of directors was introduced. Other Philadelphia delegates were: George Morris, Rober Evans, Martha S. Wright, Stanley Simmons and Alvin C. White.

The annual Youth Conference will be held at Virginia Union University November 17-19. Among the delegates to attend will be Stanley Simmons, Eldred Benton and Donald White, of the North Philly Council; and Mrs. Elva Brown. Misses Mildred Morris, Beatrice Wooding, Julia Woodland, Hazel Bucannon, Chanie Wilson, Doris Pride, William Clay, George Johnson and Odell Stukes, all of the West Philadelphia Council.

11-18-44

42-1944

NAACP Asks F. D. to End Army, Navy Segregation

Afro American — Baltimore, Md.
3-18-44

NEW YORK—President Roosevelt, as commander in chief of the Army and Navy, was called upon this week by the NAACP to order the abolition of segregation by race and color in America's fighting forces.

The letter to the President, signed by Roy Wilkins, acting NAACP secretary, also renewed the protest against the slurs on colored combat troops by Secretary Henry L. Stimson in his letter to Congressman Hamilton Fish.

Resent Insults

"The consensus is," said the letter, "that Mr. Stimson has offered gratuitious insult to the colored men of a famous Chicago regiment, and has reflected upon the ability and patriotism of colored citizens generally.

"The colored people feel this insult from a high government official all the more keenly because they are aware that over a period of years there have been deliberate policies in effect in the War Department designed to attempt to justify the statements contained in Mr. Stimson's letter to Mr. Fish. 3-18-44

"As you have been advised on numerous occasions, colored Americans are most bitter about the treatment of their men in the armed forces. This is the No. 1 complaint wherever one goes.

"Mr. Stimson avoided a direct answer to Mr. Fish's question as to why, afer twenty-one months overseas, the famous 24th Infantry is engaged in stevedore work in the South Pacific. 3-18-44

"Mr. Stimson's letter left unexplained the fact that the day before his letter to Mr. Fish, the War Department had announced the abandonment of college training programs on the ground that all possible combat units were needed in the field."

The letter further reviewed the outstanding records of colored combat units in World War 1 and urged the end of present segregation to speed victory "by our unified Army," and to make the peace more secure.

NAACP HEAD REPORTS ON TROOPS ABROAD

Plaindealer — Kansas City, Mo

Washington—Fourteen recommendations, ranging from lectures to American white soldiers to a special Board of Review for court-martial cases, were made by Walter White in a report to the War department, it was revealed here last week. 5-26-44

The report was based upon White's 15-week, 20,000-mile tour of military installations in the European Theatre of Operations, in North Africa, Italy and the Middle East as an accredited foreign correspondent for the New York Post newspaper. The fourteen points included:

OFF LIMITS—That General Eisenhower's directive to abolish "off limits" of towns and pubs (taverns) be enforced in all areas. Negro soldiers were found to resent bitterly the off limits orders, or orders setting "old" and "even" nights for white and colored troops to visit towns and places of amusement. White observed that some commanding officers who took a positive stand for fairness had very little trouble in their localities. 5-26-44

COURTS MARTIAL—A special board of review of courts-martial cases was recommended by White who said "great unhappiness" has resulted among Negro soldiers "because of their belief that they are punished more quickly and more severely than white soldiers." After citing a number of cases detailed to him by Negro prisoners with whom he was permitted to talk freely, White urged that the special board of review include an eminent Negro lawyer, who would be brought in to serve with appropriate rank.

COMBAT TROOPS—The department is urged to send Negro combat troops to England. White said stories were being circulated that there are no Negro combat troops in England because "Negroes are afraid to fight." White termed as "unfortunate" the fact that, with the exception of some anti-aircraft units, only Negro service troops had been sent to the Europe Theatre. "The Negro troops in the ETO," said his report, "have little or none of the excitement of war necessary to raise the spirits and to give a sense of participation to men engaged in waging war." 5-26-44

Also recommended was that Negro medium bomber crews be sent to England "to fly in non-segregated units," and that Negro service troops now stationed there be given refresher courses in the use of combat weapons, as "many of these troops will closely follow the assault waves of invasion, will be under fire, and need to be made competent in the use of weapons."

Supporting his recommendation for more combat troops, White cited the improved atmosphere in the Mediterranean as a result of the exploits of the 99th Pursuit Squadron. He recommended that Negro and white fighter squadrons function in the same group; and he also urged reconsideration of the conversion of the 2nd Calvary division into service troops. 5-26-44

In connection with the moral value of the presence of Negro combat troops, White also urged that more Negro officers above the rank of captain be sent to England.

ANTI-NEGRO RUMORS—Some Negro soldiers abroad have taken the spreading of vicious and fantastic rumors about Negroes as a joke, but some have resented these stories deeply, said White, in recommending that G-2 (Army Intelligence) try to track down and scotch morale-sapping stories.

White reported less anti-Negro propaganda in the Mediterranean than in England, but suggested that Army Intelligence run down the people who were issuing leaflets, placards and other material seeking to poison Italians against Negroes. Upon inquiry one such placard was found to have been issued by a non-existent organization and signed by a fictitious person. 5-26-44

MILITARY POLICE—White found the same complaint abroad on Military Police that has been made in some parts of America, namely that white MPs are armed, but Negro MPs are not. He recommended that no MPs be armed except when guarding payrolls.

PATERNALISM— Paternalistic attitudes on the part of white officers is resented, White reported, saying that both well-educated and less-educated Negroes resent being treated as "boys." Abandonment of the idea that southern white officers are best for Negro troops because they "understand" Negroes was urged by White, who, however, said many white officers from the South are fair and decent in their treatment of Negroes, while there is no guarantee that a man cause he happens to be from the North. 5-26-44

LECTURES—Lectures to American white troops aboard ships as they near England on the difference between the British and American attitudes toward color, together with lectures to British troops by competent Americans on America and the true place of the Negro as a citizen of his country would be helpful, White declared.

A connection between the venereal disease rate among colored troops and the attitude which has barred them from normal association with respectable families was seen by White, who quoted a soldier as saying they were more and more restricted to women picked up in puds. White suggested that a Negro physician be attached to the office of the Chief Surgeon.

More Negro actors and singers were recommended for the entertainment of both white and Negro troops. 5-26-44

RED CROSS—After praising the American Red Cross for doing "in many respects a superlative job," White deplored the "white" and "Negro" Red Cross clubs located in many areas as not only introducing segregation to the British, but denying white and Negro American soldiers the opportunity to know each other better. He cited the non-segregated pattern of one club as a model for the Red Cross everywhere.

CENSORSHIP—More news and more sympathetic handling of news dealing with Negro troops by the censors would be very helpful, said White, as it would give Negro civilians a better picture of the contribution of their men to the war.

LAGGING BEHIND—White's concluding recommendation was a suggestion that the War department policy on race "lags behind that of much of the personnel of the Army." He said an advanced position would meet opposition, but would be approved by "a much larger percentage. . . . . than the War department appears to believe possible." 5-26-44

"The time and field are ripe for progress. Continuance of segregation and discrimination is in part responsible for a less determined spirit in the Army than is necessary to meet the very crucial days which lie ahead before this war is won. Vision to see the situation as it is and courage to surmount difficulties and opposition in the implementation of that vision are greatly to be urged upon the war and Navy departments, and upon all others charged with the prosecution of the war."

Ask Discipline For Officers Failing To Enforce Order

NAACP Cites Case Of Fort Benning Officer

Daily World — Atlanta, Ga. 10-5-44

NEW YORK—(S N S)—Disciplinary action to be taken against Col. J. P. Edgerly, C. O., at Ft. Benning Ga., who has refused to carry out the War Department's directive banning discrimination in Post Exchanges, Theatres, etc., was requested by the NAACP in a letter to Under Secretary of War, Robert Patterson, Sept. 28.

In his communication, pointing out also similar instances in other southern areas, Walter White

NAACP Secretary said, 'By way of quotations in the public press, as well as by direct communications from Negro soldiers at Fort Benning, Georgia, who heard him, we have learned that Colonel J. P. Edgerly, Commanding officers at the Reception Center there, has clearly demonstrated his unwillingness to execute the provision of Memorandum No. 92. In his lecture to the Negro soldiers, he not only threatened them with reprisals if they acted in accord with the Memorandum, but following the same, he instructed that all copies of the Memorandum be removed from bulletin boards throughout the Negro section. 10-5-44

"The Articles of War provide for the punishment of enlisted men who disobey military orders. Are we to suppose that Colonel Edgerly's conduct is not governed by the same? This officers is not alone in his alleged disregard for Memorandum No. 97. We understand that Commanding Officers at Fort Knox, Kentucky, Godman Field, Kentucky, Hendricks Field, Florida, and Fort Riley, Kansas, follow a similar pattern of behaivor.

"Already the un-American treatment of Negro soldiers has created a wave of resentment throughout the nation. The widespread knowledge that Post Commanders are misconstruing Memorandum No. 97 to the detriment of Negro soldiers will serve to intensify this deplorable situation. 10-5-44

"This Association urges that your office make a complete investigation of Colonel Edgerly with the view of using strong disciplinary measures. We further urge that widespread publicity be released with reference to such disciplinary action as may be taken in order that other Commanders of like mind will be convinced that War Department memoranda mean what they say.

NAACP Lawyers In 22nd Case Before The U. S. Supreme Court

Age — New York, N.Y.
5-6-44

W. D. Lyons, an obscure farm laborer in Oklahoma, now under sentence of life inprisonment for murder, pleaded for his liberty before the highest court in the land on Wednesday, through Thurgood Marshall, special counsel of the NAACP. It was the 22nd case taken to the U. S. supreme court by the NAACP, and came a scant three weeks on the docket after the sensational victory of the association in the Texas white primary case April 3.

Lyons argued to the court that he was convicted solely because of a confession extorted from him by torture. There is no other substantial evidence against him except this confession. Lyons was found guilty of murdering a white man, his wife and child on the night of December 31, 1939 in Fort Towson, Okla., at a trial in Hugo, Okla., in January 1941. The trial was a gala occasion and a school holiday was declared. In order to get him to confess, a pan of charred bones of the victims was placed in Lyons' lap and he was beaten for hours with sticks, boards, and a blackjack, according to the brief filed in the high court. 5-6-44

NAACP lawyers have won a number of cases in the supreme court where torture confessions formed the only evidence against the defendant. The most famous was in 1936 in the cases of Yank Ellington, Ed Brown and Henry Shields, Mississippi farm laborers, where the court reversed the conviction and Chief Justice Hughes, who wrote the opinion, made the famous statement: "The rack and torture chamber may not be substituted for the witness stand."

NAACP BOARD AFFIRMS WALTER WHITES POLITICAL VIEWS

Plaindealer — Kansas City, Kan.
8-11-44

NEW YORK—At a special meeting on Monday, July 31st, the National Board of Directors of the N. A. A. C. P. reaffirmed the continued non-partisan political stated by the annual conference of the Association in Chicago, Illinois, two weeks ago. The Board approved and endorsed the critical comment of its Secretary, Walter White, upon both the Republican and Democratic national platforms, and expressed the intention of the Association to continue to challenge both parties on the issues of major concern to the Negro and to the common man generally. 8-11-44

The Board further expressed the intention of the Association to call upon both parties and their national leadership in a demand for action in Congress between now and the November elections upon those domestic issues vitally affecting the interests of common people.

Negro Youth Council Organized In District

Press — Birmingham, Ala.
12-16-44

An exchange of ideas on what they might do individually and as a group and what the Youth Protective Association could do to assist young people of the Negro race marked the organization meeting of a Negro Youth Council last week, to serve from time to time as an advisory group to the Youth Protective Association.

In the absence of the Rev. John W. Goodgame, chairman of the Negro Cooperative Committee, the Rev. J. C. Perry presided. Dr. W. A. Bell, president, Miles Memorial College, addressed the group and Mrs. Mary Donehoo Durham, association director, outlined its activities.

Representatives were present from Miles College, Greater Payne University, Dunbar High School, of Bessemer; Fairfield Industrial High School, Holy Family and Immaculata High Schools, the two Negro business colleges, Parker High and eight county high schools. 12-16-44

Officers elected were Charles Gardon, Holy Family High, chairman; William Speight, Parker High, vice chairman; Nellie N. Champion, Griggs Business College, secretary.

Negro Youth Council To Hold First Meeting

Press — Birmingham, Ala.
12-16-44

A countywide Negro Youth Council is being organized by the Youth Protective Association to meet occasionally with it to give ideas, the first meeting to be held Saturday at 10 a.m. in the association office, Room 312, Courthouse.

W. A. Bell, president, Miles Memorial College, will serve as adult sponsor for the group, which will include representatives from Miles, Greater Payne University, Bessemer and Fairfield High Schools, Parker High, seven county high schools, Immaculata and Holy Family Catholic High Schools, the two Negro business colleges and two young people who are working.

Walter White Returns From War Theatres

Journal + Guide — Norfolk, Va.

Predicts Longer Conflict Than Was Expected

4-29-44

NEW YORK — Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP who has traveled 25,000 miles through the European and African theatres of war, returned to New York April 14, with the prediction that "we will have a much longer war than was expected." He was a correspondent for the New York Post.

Mr. White reported that he was impressed primarily with the morale and spirit of Negro soldiers in the face of difficulties. Great numbers of white soldiers, and officers as well, evidenced deep concern over the race issue as a world problem, rather than one limited to any particular locale, he said.

NATIONWIDE BROADCAST

Mr. White will open a nationwide campain for 500,000 new NAACP members April 30, with 15 minute broadcast over the Columbia Broadcasting System at 1:45 p. m. 4-29-44

He is expected to tell the story of what is happening to Negro soldiers abroad. Concerned chiefly with the treatment of Negroes in air, naval and combat units, the preliminary facts of his exhaustive investigation will be sounded on this occasion.

The membership drive, which this year concerns itself with eliminating all civil, legal, industrial and educational problems on the home front for the returning Negro warrior, begins May 1, and ends June 30.

Citizenship Training Schools Start Monday

Daily World — Atlanta, Ga.
11-18-44

Citizenship Training schools for Atlantans will be offered free of cost in various sections of the city, one night each week, starting the week of November 20, according to an announcement made Wednesday by C. A. Harper, president of the local chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People under whose sponsorship the schools will be held.

Beginning the week of November 20, the schools will be held at the following places on the desinated night:

Herndon Homes, each Tuesday; University Homes, each Thursday; Greater Mt. Calvary Baptist church each Wednesday; South Atlanta Methodist Church, each Friday; Bethlehem Baptist church, each Friday; West Hunter Baptist church, each Tuesday; Grady Homes, each Tuesday; and the Butler Street YMCA building each Thursday. All classes will start at 8:30 o'clock, it was stated, and certificates will be issued to all on completion of the course.

Announced as instructors for these classes are Dr. C. A. Bacote, R. E. Cureton, David Thompson, Sr., S. M. Nabritt, Attorney A. T. Walden, John Wesley Dobbs, Mrs. John W. Burney, Miss Cleo Love, and Mrs. Floyd Johnson.

The classes will extend through a period of six weeks and for those

Negro Youth Week Being Observed

Journal + Guide — Norfolk, Va.
11-13-44

NEW YORK—The question of discrimination in the armed forces of the Negro youth makes their contribution to the war effort at home and abroad was presented in many churches throughout the country as NAACP youth councils and college chapters began on April 23 the third annual observance of National Negro Youth Week.

Thousands of tags are being sold as the young people seek to increase the awareness of their aims, needs and achievements. Celebrations of the NAACP's 35th anniversary will close the week's activities.

Ca 14

NAACP asks to be heard on mutiny trial appeal

Mare Island depot, Calif., charged with mutiny for failure to load ammunition Aug. 9 at the opening night at the designated place nearest their homes. Large attendance is expected.

Special counsel of the NAACP spent 12 days in the investigating circumstances and reviewing testimony of the seamen innocence of the 50 Negro sailors old.

11-13-44

NEW YORK—Convinced of the half of them were under 21 years of age, the National Negro Youth Council of the NAACP will request opportunity

42-1944

NAACP Chapters Mark Negro Youth Week April 23-29th

4-22-44

More than 9,000 members of 20 college chapters and 115 youth councils of the NAACP will observe National Negro Youth Week, April 23-29. On Sunday, April 23, in church and chapel services, The contributions of youth to the war effort at home and abroad, will be discussed by youth members and church pastors. During the week school assemblies and classes will give attention to "Youth's Needs Now and in the Post-War World."

On Friday, April 28, simultaneous mass meetings will be held to stress the program of the NAACP. At the same time they will give the "kick-off" to the Nation-Wide Membership Campaign which begins on May 1.

4-22-44

Saturday, April 29, will be devoted to various types of entertainments, celebrating the 35th Anniversary of the NAACP and ending the week's activities.

Justice Department Must Defend Voting Privilege

Afro American — Baltimore, Md.
7-15-44

NAACP Tells Biddle Prosecution Must Follow Violations; Georgia Groups Sue

NEW YORK. — Enforcement of the Supreme Court decision against the denial of voting privileges to colored people in the South is the duty of the Department of Justice, Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel, told Attorney General Francis Biddle, last week.

The decision, wrote Marshall, "will mean nothing to the millions of colored people there unless the Department of Justice vigorously prosecutes violations of statutes involved in the decision."

Colored soldiers from the South, he said further, want to know where their families are being permitted to vote and also whether they will be allowed to vote if they are fortunate enough to return.

7-15-44

Urge Prosecution

"We, therefore, strongly urge you to bring about the prosecution, not only of the election officials in Georgia, but also of those in Alabama and Florida, who have deliberately flaunted the Constitution and laws of the United States," he added.

The Attorney General was also asked to amplify his statement that the department is investigating the affidavits sent him in connection with the denial of voting rights in the Florida and Alabama primaries.

Suits Planned in Georgia

Meanwhile, the Georgia Association of Citizens' Democratic Clubs is planning to file suits against both State and various county Democratic executive committees because of ballot refusals during primaries in Georgia.

The Citizens' Democratic Club of Moscogee has already filed suit against the county Democratic executive committee on behalf of the club's officers who attempted to vote in the primary July 4.

L. J. Jones, president of the Young Men's Civic Club of Moultrie, who had secured a ruling from T. Grady Head, State attorney general, that the 500 members of his organization would be registered, was prevented by police from reaching the polling station.

7-15-44

Mr. Head, in making the ruling, had been opposed by J. J. McClendon, county registrar and chairman of the county Democratic executive committee, who said that even those paying poll taxes would not vote.

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois, Back From Haiti, Begins Duties as Research Director for N. A. A. C. P.

Call — Kansas City, Mo.
10-6-44

NEW YORK. — (ANP) — Returning here after a 13-day trip to Haiti last week, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, noted journalist, educator and lecturer, began his new duties as director of N.A.A.C.P. special research.

Dr. DuBois made his trip to Haiti, where he lectured before the Summer school of teachers, on the invitation of the Haitian government and with the cooperation of the division of science, education and art of the United States Department of State.

Already known to Haitians, who are said to be reluctant to meeting American Negroes, Dr. DuBois was their guest of honor. He was President's Lescot's dinner guest at the national palace and guest at a lawn party at the president's private home. The American ambassador and Mrs. Ormes Wilson entertained Dr. DuBois and Miss Diggs, his secretary, at luncheon. Other social affairs included dinner with the minister of state for education, his official host and entertainment by Undersecretary Antonio, Atty. Gen. and Mrs. Mathen and Dr. Camille Lherisson.

10-6-44

Dr. DuBois lectured to the Haitian teachers in English on "Education for Culture and Technique;" and gave two public lectures on "Colonies during and after the War" and "Democracy and Peace." Among the notables who attended the lectures were the American ambassador, the Venezuelan charge d'affaires, several ministers of state and a number of young intellectuals.

Dr. DuBois visited the citadel of Christopher, sometimes called the eighth wonder of the world, Cap Haitian, the scene of Toussaint L'Ouverture's rebellion and the triumph of Dessalines, one of Toussaint's followers. A reception, given in honor of Dr. DuBois, was attended by the municipal council, the president's delegate and the bishop of the diocese.

10-6-44

As director of the N.A.A.C.P. office of special research, Dr. DuBois will study and document data for the defense of the colored people in the world's colonies.

Eisenhower Lauds Troops in Greetings to NAACP

Afro American — Baltimore, Md.
7-15-44

CHICAGO — In a greeting read to the NAACP Wartime Conference at its opening session here July 12, General Dwight D. Eisenhower, supreme commander of the Allied Invasion Forces, praised the work of colored troops during the invasion of France.

The message, transmitted to Walter White through the War Department Bureau of Public Relations in Washington, stated:

"Colored troops did their duty excellently under fire on Normandy's beaches in a zone of heavy combat and suffered substantial casualties. You may well be proud of the accomplishments of colored troops. In conjunction with all our forces in the European liberation campaign, they have made their full contribution to the initial success."

NAACP Fears Virginia's J-C Power Over Airport

Tribune — Washington, D.C.
4-15-44

The plan to designate the Washington National Airport as a Federal reservation under the jurisdiction of the State of Virginia this week brought a protest from the District branch of the NAACP.

In a letter to Congressman Jennings Randolph (Dem., W. Va.), Rev. Arthur D. Gray, president of the local NAACP, declared:

"The adoption of such a proposal would mean that the locale and operation of the airport area would be subjected to the discriminatory laws and customs of Virginia.

4-15-44

In view of the fact that certain of these laws and customs have for their purpose the specific proscription of the constitutional rights of Negroes, it becomes obvious that the operation of this area under your proposal could not be expected to function in a manner conducive to truly democratic procedure.

To deliberately subject the operation of a Federal preserve to a definite exposure of racial prejudice is entirely contrary to the established constitutional law of the Federal Government.

4-15-44

Therefore, in the name of constitutional justice and democratic principles, this organization herewith presents this urgent protest against your proposal."

Negro people and destroy the Association to which they give allegiance. Nevertheless, in the Nation, no less than in Atlanta, Negroes look upon Mr. White with tender and affectionate regards as their most fearless spokesman and champion, possessing remarkable tact, skill and

Welcome Walter White

Daily World, 10-15-44

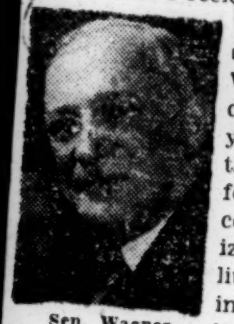
The appearance of Walter L. White in Atlanta tomorrow morning as the Atlanta University Founder's Day speaker will be met with a generous outpouring of Atlantans to welcome home again, a beloved native son and a distinguished American leader.

As the head of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People he has been set off as the whipping boy by those who would divide and conquer the

White Backs Wagner As Negroes' Champion

Daily Worker — New York, N.Y.
10-14-44

"Democracy and human decency survive in our country today because we have leaders like Senator Bob Wagner," declared Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in an appeal last night for the Senator's reelection.



Sen. Wagner

White's speech, delivered in a WJZ radio broadcast, broke a 35-year precedent of the NAACP which forbade any officers of the organization to do political campaigning. The NAACP's board of administrators voted to suspend the rules in Wagner's case, stating it was "different."

10-14-44

Citing Wagner's record in leading the fight for the anti-lynching bill and abolition of the southern poll tax, White told how the Senator, because of his fight for Negro rights, was subjected to "the most virulent abuse any Senator has ever suffered since the days of reconstruction."

"But," the Negro leader added, "never once has he yielded though the vituperation poured upon him would have disheatened and discouraged a less courageous man."

SAVE THE NAACP

Globe + Independent — Nashville, Tenn.

The CRISIS MAGAZINE, official organ of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, has been a dyed-in-the-wool supporter of the New Deal and a Roosevelt partisan of greater zeal than most any other Negro publication in the country. Its zeal has blinded it to the fact that President Roosevelt is more deserving of blame for the depressing mistreatment of Negroes in the armed services than any other person in the administration.

8-18-44

But the CRISIS editors, like Judge William Hastie, have gone along on a policy of lambasting subordinates of the President about the mistreatment of Negro soldiers until they have become disgusting to a large part of the membership of the NAACP. Rank and file members saw their organization being made an obedient tool of the administration in power to the detriment of all of the "Negro advancement" policies which the organization has espoused, down through the years.

Opposition to the behavior of the NAACP officials reached fever heat in Chicago at the 1944 national meeting of the body. A mass meeting was called to make protest against the political activities of Walter White, the secretary and other officers engaged in propagandizing for Roosevelt perpetuity. Just recently the Executive Committee of the NAACP has come to Walter White's rescue with an endorsement of his political activities, an act not likely to have any effect whatever on rank and file NAACP members, who are aware of the fact that White largely dominates the executive committee, and under NAACP government, rank and file members have no say in choosing either the executive committee or any other national officers. The NAACP home office set-up is as totalitarian as anything in Germany or Russia. It is because the organization has done a marvelous work, with only meager funds that, up to this year, there has been little or no protest against the arbitrary and unwise political activities of Walter White, Roy Wilkins and other top officers.

8-18-44

But it is now apparent that the NAACP is to be a strongly-supported organization, with hundreds of thousands of members and capable of exerting great power if it is kept independent of any political party. The Negro press, very generally is taking issue with Walter White's policies and it can be assured that what the Negro press demands with regard to NAACP policies will prevail. Negro newspapers, whether they be Republican, Democratic or independent, are not in favor of compromising the principles of the NAACP by letting its officers hook it up to any political party. When James Weldon Johnson, ablest official the organization ever had, was secretary, he kept it in the middle of the road, free from alliance with any party. But Walter White, apparently in consideration of some personal pleasures he has gotten out of social contact with a few Big Wigs, has been a source of continual embarrassment to the best friends of the association.

8-18-44

One of the strong opponents of Walter White has gotten the Negro press to print an article charging that the secretary's activities are about to bring about a split in the association. We doubt that this will happen. We are sure that a proper airing of White's thoughtless and imperious activities will cause him as well as his executive committee to get back in line with the thoughtful men and women of the NAACP who want the organization to function in the interest of all colored people, regardless of their political affiliations. The press was derelict in not moving in on White and his committee when they hounded the beloved William Pickens out of the association's leadership.

And maybe the Negro press can do something about the organizational structure of the NAACP do something to make the home office practice some of the democracy it continually berates other organizations and political parties for dishonoring.

Mrs. Daisy E. Lampkin Sets New Record

Informer — Houston, Texas
6-24-44

NEW YORK. — Mrs. Daisy E. Lampkin, national NAACP field secretary and ace organizer of successful membership campaigns for more than 17 years, is winding up a drive toward a total membership of 25,000 for the Detroit branch NAACP. Every indication points toward a record finish for Mrs. Lampkin, who set for herself 10 per cent of the nationwide goal for 500,000 new members. To date Mrs. Lampkin, aided by branch personnel, is responsible for new memberships amounting to 10,000 in Houston, Texas, 8,000 in St. Louis, Missouri, 10,432 in Philadelphia, Pa., and 2,649 in Chattanooga, Tennessee.

Mrs. Lampkin's personal contribution to Association progress promises to surpass all previous achievement.

On D-Day, Dr. Walter J. Crump of New York City, sent a personal check for $1,000 to the National Office—in appreciation of the great work being carried on by the NAACP.

6-24-44

"It gives me great pleasure," wrote Dr. Crump, "to send you my personal check for $1,000 for the NAACP. May it assist in the struggle to obtain for the Negro equal rights and equal opportunities for service in this land of ours, and in our activities in this World War for the liberation of all peoples.

Exceeds Goal

On the basis of membership goals assigned individual branches in the nationwide campaign for 500,000 new members, South Carolina is the first state to exceed its quota. At the State Conference recently held at Sumter, more than 10,000 new members were reported. According to representatives of 14 out of 19 branches, the total will exceed the original quota by 100 percent. In this activity, the greatest in years, South Carolina takes the lead among states of the Deep South.

The "Negro Soldier" film was presented to an appreciative audience Monday at the 137th Street YWCA as part of the nation-wide campaign activities of the New York Branch NAACP. John Griggs, Jr., president, H. Maude Turner, financial secretary and Mildred Dennis, recording secretary; were responsible for the entertainment and program which followed.

6-24-44

$100 contribution from the Musician's Union and 2,000 new members marked the opening of the campaign on the West Coast for 20,000 new members in the Los Angeles Branch NAACP.

NAACP Loses Bolton Bill Nurse Case

Afro American — Baltimore, Md.
3-18-44

WASHINGTON — Ruling that the amendment to the Bolton bill barring discrimination applies only to funds astraining institutions and not to institutions seeking entrance to institutions, FSA decided against NAACP Nurse Corps case, NAACP, deals with the experi- to the amendment of the late Sen.

Warren Barbour of New Jersey which bars discrimination in the administration of the benefits and appropriations made under the provisions of the Bolton Nurse Training Bill on account of race, creed, or color.

3-18-44

When the Keokuk branch of the NAACP took the matter up with the public health service, the ruling was requested.

Jack B. Tate, general counsel for FSA, ruled that "the requirement of the act will be complied with if in the administration of the act no plan is disapproved or payment denied to any institution on account of the race, creed, or color of the students, teachers, or other personnel."

Refused Entrance

First Test Case

The case is the first challenge here, this week. The ruling, given by general counsel of the Federal Security Agency at the request of the U.S. Public Health Service, was that when discrimination is indicated when funds are denied an institution on account of race, creed or color, and not because of the requirements except that of color. Said the NAACP attorney: "Apparently Mrs. Parsons met all of the hospital authorities except her applicant for ted the question of her admission to the student body which voted not to accept her."

ence of Mrs. Virginia Parsons of Keokuk, Ia., who was refused admission to the training school of the U.S. St. Joseph Hospital when she sought to enter a U.S. Nurses Cadet Training class.

3-18-44

Said the NAACP attorney: "Apparently Mrs. Parsons met all of the requirements except that of color. The hospital authorities submitted her application for admission to the student body which voted not to accept her."

42-1944

Split in NAACP Ranks Forecast Because of Walter White's Policy

Tribune – Washington, D.C.

7-29-44

An inevitable split in the ranks of the NAACP over the organization's new policy as projected by its executive secretary, Walter White, was predicted last week by Horace R. Cayton, social worker and columnist for the Pittsburgh Courier.

In an article which appeared in the Courier, Mr. Cayton noted that there has been a definite shift in the thinking and in the action of the NAACP. While expressing no disagreement with the new philosophy, Mr. Cayton believes it has sneaked up on the membership and that a break is sure to follow.

7-29-44

Has New Philosophy

The columnist, who attended the NAACP's Wartime conference in Chicago last week, declared that he got the impression that "after a number of years the association had evolved a new philosophy and line of action.

"I don't think that even all the members realize the extent to which they have shifted in their thinking," Cayton said. "Some few, it is reported, in the Chicago branch have been criticized in the national offices and the New York branch because of favoring some political personalities.

"But the point is that in this new philosophy, the NAACP is now inextricably involved in political action and cannot, should not, and does not want to dissociate itself from politics."

Just as the Japs attacked Pearl Harbor without declaring war, it appears that Walter White is establishing a new policy and a new philosophy for the NAACP without notifying the members.

7-29-44

Controversial Subjects

For as Cayton said, "In the first place I think it has changed from an organization simply to fight for Negro civil rights to one which wishes to struggle for all the rights and privileges, and protection of the common man, not only in the United States, but all over the world . . ."

Mr. Cayton thinks that various local branches will split on social and economic questions. One group which will deal with the problem of the majority of the ordinary Negroes such as public housing, job security, full employment and the like, while the second group will want the association to continue as it was in the past.

NAACP Ends Eighth Annual Conference

Informer – Houston, Texas

7-1-44

By G. F. PORTER

DALLAS.—The 8th Annual Session of the Texas NAACP conference which met at St. James AME church, Dallas, was in many respects the best convention held by this body since it's organization.

Effective Speakers

The first session was a night of effective speaking, starting with Rev. T. M. Chambers, who, in his address of welcome, used the theme of convention "Unity is Vital to Victory and Peace." "Presence of the delegates was important as an inspiration to the Dallas citizens and to the future greatness of America," Rev. Chambers said. Rev. A. A. Lucas related brilliantly how the NAACP will make a better America, and now its growth will stimulate and protect the Negro American. President J. J. Rhodes told how the purchase of War Bonds would not only help the Negro himself, but make him more valuable in the post-war world.

President Rhodes' subject was "Unseen Qualities in Education." He said that many times the opportunity on the college and university level for each white child being over that offered each Negro, we could not hope to catch up in struggle for development and progress in the state of Texas. He declared that we must remedy this situation even if court action is necessary.

After presiding very graciously at this point, Dr. B. E. Howell, president of Dallas branch, presented the gavel to J. J. Jones, president of the Texas conference. Mr. Jones quickly won the hearts of his hearers and granted them a forward looking convention in which the business world be expedited and much good accomplished.

7-1-44

In discussing "Utilizing Interracial Contacts," Dr. Robert Raible, pastor of the Highland Park Uniterian church, said on Saturday every forcibly that all properly planned interracial contacts enriched the lives of all persons affected.

Much valuable material and information were furnished by Mrs. Alemita Robinson, Fort Worth and Thomas L. Holley, San Antonio, on Post-War Status of Texas Negroes.

Attorney W. J. Durham was at his best in explaining that the Negro must go to the polls on July 22, when the Democratic Primary is held for the purpose of voting and proving himself an American citizen and without any thought of color.

7-1-44

It was uplifting to have a white lawyer, Attorney George Clifton Edwards, with reference to "Remedying Abuses of Jim Crow Travel," state that Jim Crow and segregation are unnecessary and should be abolished. He urged however, that the Negro should see to it that he is always in the right, in respect to these laws. Attorney Rice also made some helpful sugegstions.

E. E. Neal aroused a great deal of interest in the O. P. A. Rusell Letner, Sub. Regional Director of the United Automobile Workers, C. I. O., asserted very boldly the goal of his organization was the abolition of discrimination and race prejudice among labor and that the U. A. W. whole heartedly and unreservedly endorses the FEPC.

The high point of the day was the appearance of Don Ellinger, associate of Leonard Brin, who has been the storm center of attack by the Southwest for his enforcement of the policies of the "President's Fair Employment Practice Committee." Mr. Ellinger illustrated how the committee worked.

7-1-44

The most interesting occasion was the Round Table discussion on Equal Education Opportunities by President J. J. Rhodes, Bishop college. M[illegible] T. Tatum, [illegible] State Department of Education, Austin, Texas.

The big mass meeting of the conference was held Sunday at 3:30 at which time the Hon. Roscoe Dunjee, of Oklahoma City, delivered the main address.

This conference was the most largely attended since the organization began eight years ago. The session of the board of directors, under the guiding hands of President J. J. Rhodes, heard enough discussion and difference in opinion to make them helpful and valuable. A. Maceo Smith, executive secretary, kept the conference running smoothly.

7-1-44

M. H. Coleman of Harlinger, by being personally responsible for the $2500.00 in the Sam Adams case, showed great interest in the welfare of the race. James McCray did a wonderful piece of work in reviewing the El Paso branch and brought to the conference $51.00 as a donation.

Very few changes were made in the efficient staff as the following officers were elected: President J. J. Jones, Texarkana; secretary A. Maceo Smith, Dallas; treasurer, H. M. Morgan, Tyler; director of finance, R. A. Hester, Dallas; 1st vice president, O. K. Manning, Houston; 2nd vice president, George D. Flemmings, Fort Worth; 4th vice president, J. D. Barefield, Galveston; 5th vice president, Mrs. R. D. Hines; 6th vice president, Miss Rosa Neyland, Houston; director of branches, Rev. A. A. Lucas, Houston; resident counsel, Atty. W. J. Durham, Dallas; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Lula B. White, Houston; chaplain, Father John D. Epps, Tyler; comptroller, George L. Allen, Dallas; assistant secretary, Mrs. E. K. Fairchild, San Antonio; and assistant secretary, Mrs. Stella Jeanne Eustace, San Antonio.

7-1-44

The San Antonio branche was awarded the Atlanta Life Loving Cup for achievements during the year with 87 points. Dallas was runner-up with 85 points.

Mrs. J. E. Craft was chairman of the entertainment and registration committee; Rev. C. D. Knight, chairman program committee and G. Metoyer, housing committee.

FEPC.

36 States Must Favor

"But the most objectionable of all is the proposal for a Constitutional Amendment to abolish the poll tax. It takes a two-thirds vote of both Houses to place a Constitutional Amendment before the State Legislatures. It requires approval by three-fourths of the forty-eight States.

"Any school child knows that if Senators from thirteen Northern States can successfully filibuster, aided directly and indirectly by certain Northern Republican Senators, to prevent a vote on an anti-poll tax bill which requires only a majority to pass in the Senate, the power of the anti-poll tax bloc will be even more effective when it requires a two-thirds vote to enact a Constitutional Amendment.

"We shall now wait to see what the Democratic platform will say."

Only One GOP Plank on Negro OK'd by N. A. C. P.

Tribune – Washington, D.C.

7-8-44

Only one plank on the Negro adopted by the Republican National C[illegible] in its official platform has won commendation from the NAACP—the declara[illegible] a permanent FEPC by legislation.

Walter White, NAACP secre[illegible] municipal legislation which the *thusiastic or to place much hope* tary, had the following to say Republicans favor. If Federal *in a Congressional in*[illegible] on the GOP platform: legislation was meant, it is ut*terly* futile to advocate legisla*tion of Negroes in the armed forces. By the time* ing establishment by Federal tion unless cloture is also pledged, *such an investigation could begin,* legislation of a permanent FEPC "Negroes and all supporters of *and almost surely by the time it* is unequivocal and excellent. anti-lynching and anti-poll tax *could be finished, the war may*

"The Republican plank pledg-

"As much cannot be said of bills know from bitter experience *be over.*

"This promised in[illegible] the rest of the platform. The that no such legislation can be savors too much of th[illegible] section dealing with anti-lynch- enacted except by cloture to end can candidate's 'investi[illegible] ing legislation does not say filibustering. investigation of disc[illegible] whether it is Federal, State, or *"It is impossible to wax en-* in New York State by

NAACP Conference Opens

Call—Kansas City, Mo

Delegates to Discuss Labor And Vote Issues

7-14-44

CHICAGO. — Gov. Dwight H. Green and Mayor Edward F. Kelly were among the state and city officials welcoming to Chicago the War-time conference of the N.A.A.C.P. which opened a five-day session Wednesday, July 12, at the Metropolitan Community church, 41st and South Parkway.

Despite full compliance with ODT travel regulations, a record attendance restricted for the most part to working delegates, national oficers, directors and field secretaries is expected to be on hand. Procedures for legal and social action necessary toward realization of total peace in the post war world for minorities, will be the main concern of all speakers and discussion leaders.

Although politically non-partisan, the 35-year-old association, which represents either directly or indirectly through individual and group memberships more than 6 million Negroes, will point up specific answers to uestions concerning: "The Stage of Organized Labor and the Negro in the November Election" Wednesday; "Employment and Housing," in business sesisons, Thursday afternoon, leaving for the evening public mass meeting addresses on The Legal Attack to Secure Civil Rights, Negro Youth in a Free World, and "What the Negro Soldier Expects." 7-14-44

Besides discussion of the Armed Forces, the Friday morning panel will attempt to set up determinants as to "How the Negro Should Vote." Friday evening, authorities from the fields of 'Labor and Management" will reveal from their respective standpoints "How the Negro Can Hold His Job."

Outstanding speakers and authorities will include:—Judge Hubert T. Delany, domestic court of relations, New York; James B Carey, secretary-treasurer, CIO Washington, D. C.; Thurgood Marshall, special counsel, NAACP, New York; Captain Grant Reynolds, retired Army chaplain, World War II; Walter Hardin, UAW-CIO, Detroit, R. E. Gillmor president, Sperry Gyroscope company, New York; J. Leo Hardy, president in exile, New Iberia, La.; Odell Stukes, president, West Philadelphia, Pa.; Youth Council.

Discussion leaders will be Gloster B. Current, executive secretary, Detroit, Mich., Branch NAACP; George M. Johnson, Jr., associate director, the President's FEPC committee, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Frank Horne, Federal Public Housing Authority, Washington, D. C. Horace Cayton, Chicago; Andrew D. Weinberger, New York; Leslie S. Perry, administrative assistant, Washington, D. C., Bureau NAACP; Rev. Maynard Jackson president, Progressive Voters League, Dallas, Texas; Judge William H. Hastie, former Civilian Aide to Secretary of War, Stimson. 7-14-44

Before an anticipated Sunday mass meeting crowd of 30,000, Dr Earnest R. Hooten, eminent anthropologist of Harvard university will present the 29th Spingarn medal to Dr. Charles R. Drew, professor of surgery at Howard university college of Medicine.

This year's medalist won the coveted award for outstanding work in blood plasma and the establishment of the blood bank in Presbyterian Hospital in New York City, later a model for the current system of blood banks used by the American Red Cross.

Climaxing conference speeches on this occasion will be the report of the Association's executive secretary, Walter White on his 14-week trip overseas to investigate the treatment of Negro soldiers.

In the first uncensored report since ehis return, he will describe in graphic detail—"What's Happening to the Negro Soldier Overseas." Previously undisclosed facts and observations together with full amplification of the Secretary's famous 14-Point recommendation to the War Department, will be presented. 7-14-44

Marshall Field, publisher of P.M. and The Chicago Sun is also listed among prominent speakers scheduled for the afternoon.

A parade of Military and Civilian organizations led by Col. Clifton E. Jones, Commander, 8th Infantry Illinois Reserve Militia and Leon H. Simpson, will precede the mass meeting.

Men In Uniform Sent NAACP $2,269 In May

Age—New York, N.Y.

6-10-44

A total of $2,269.82 was received by the NAACP during the last half of May from officers and enlisted men in the armed services. Of this amount, $1,919.82 came from men having an APO number out of San Francisco. Men with a New York APO number sent $303. A lieutenant in this country sent $25 as the first in a series of monthly contributions. The 726th Sanitary Company at Camp Pickett, Virginia, sent $22.

The Pacific outfits included the 636th Ordnance Ammunition Co.; Company K, 24th Infantry; Hq. Btry 77th AAA Group; Btry. C, 77th AAA Gun Bn.; Btry. A, 938th AAA AW Bn.; 828th Engr.; 350th Engr.; and 429th Signal Construction Bn., Co. A. The New York group is the 629th Ordnance Co. Am

Southernaires Fill 92 Dates

Afro American—Baltimore, Md

7-8-44

NEW YORK—With 92 concert appearances already filled this season, the Southernaires will participate in the American Negro Music Festival, July 8, 10, and 12, at Chicago, St. Louis and Detroit, respectively.

On August 12 and 13, the group will sing in the Starlight Concert Series at Meridian Hill Park in Washington, D.C., with their Sunday morning program originating in the studios of station WMAL.

Booklet Details Activities Of Atlanta Branch, NAACP

Daily World—Atlanta, Ga.

2-20-44

Inaugurating its annual membership campaign today with a goal of 10,000, the Atlanta branch, NAACP began distribution of a pamphlet, "Back the Attack on the Home Front," which details a few of the many activities the local branch has participated in during the past year.

Seeking to correct the impression that the only time the NAACP comes to the front is when court action is involved, the pamphlet cites twelve major activities of the Atlanta branch in addition to a long list of court battles it has supported.

"Join the NAACP to secure legal justice, economic equality, racial unity and civil liberties," the cover of the booklet reads, reminding Atlantans that the membership campaign gets underway Sunday, February 20 ending on Wednesday, March 15.

Besides the many court cases handled by Attorney A. T. Walden, legal counsel of the local branch the pamphlet details the following activities in which the branch interested itself:

1. Endorsed the local school teachers in fight for equal salaries. Attorney A. T. Walden, chairman of Legal Redress Committee represents the teachers. National office of NAACP sends Thurgood Marshall to assist Lawyer Walden.
2. Joined the Detroit Branch NAACP in supporting the victims of race riot in Detroit.
3. Helped organize and develop State NAACP program.
4. Joined nation-wide movement to guard against race-riots. President C. L. Harper worked with local newspapers in crushing rumor of riot in Atlanta. Asked that Negro members of proposed inter-racial committee be selected by Negroes. 2-20-44
5. Organized and supported NAACP Quartet.
6. Sent three delegates, A. T. Walden, John Lattimore, Rachel Herndon Pruden to National Emergency Conference.
7. Supported drives to get Negroes to register and vote in all elections.
8. Education Committee began comprehensive study of Atlanta school system. Report to be published soon.
9. Promoted the largest Emancipation celebration in the history of Atlanta. 2-20-44
10. Protested to Barnesville officials against cruel vagrancy law which made Negroes work for small pay. Law became ineffective.
11. Joined other organizations to defeat Talmadge forces in election
12. Supported bill to give soldiers the vote. Officers of branch met state authorities in attempt to get the ballot for Negro soldiers.

NAACP Sues Trainman Who Beat Soldier

Tribune—Philadelphia, Pa

6-17-44

LOUISVILLE Ky.—(ANP)—NAACP attorneys are reported to be working on plans for court action against the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and one of their conductors who brutally beat Pvt. Henry David Priestly, a member of the 766th Army Air Force band, about sitting in a so called "white" coach, last week. After the beating the conductor is charged with putting the soldier off the train on the outskirts of this city.

Legal action against both the Railroad and the conductor is in the hands of Attys. S. A. Burnley and C. Eubank Tucker, NAACP lawyers. The NAACP has announced its determination to take civil and criminal court action against the conductor and L&N railroad in this case as a safeguard to all colored soldiers who are compelled to travel.

A member of the bombardiers' air force band at Goodman field, Pvt. Priestly was attacked by the L&N conductor with a blackjack while he was seated in one of the coaches reserved for whites. Priestly had been told to sit in the coach by a conductor before he boarded the train but when his ticket was punched by the conductor on duty he was told to take a seat in another coach, reserved for colored passengers. 6-17-44

Before Priestly could get his baggage together the conductor is said to have attacked him with a blackjack, hitting him on the head and other parts of the body. Although small of stature, the soldier fought his larger assailant from the "white" coach to the coach selected for Negroes. The Nev. J. F. Green, a Detroit minister, saw the conductor strike Priestly at least three times on the head with the backjack in the colored section of the train. Other colored passengers support Rev. Green's allegations. Rev. Green's protests and appeals to the conductor are said to have stopped the fight.

Sensing his predicament after the fight, the conductor is reported to have offered Rev. Green a seat in the "white" section of the train. The seat was refused. 6-17-44

Louisville detectives are reported to have escorted Pvt. Priestly from the outskirts of the city where he was forced to leave the moving train, to the city where he purchased another ticket.

Willkie Lauds Walter White; Donates $5000

Informer—Houston, Texas

6-10-44

NEW YORK — Wendell L. Willkie, speaking briefly at a dinner May 25 in honor of the 25 years of service of Walter White to the NAACP, praised the militant secretary as "a soldier unafraid in the fight for justice." The Republican Presidential candidate in 1940 declared: "Every time someone baits a Negro in America, he lessens the ability of America to lead the world in the fight for freedom."

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt o-cans. He painted a gloomy picture opened her remarks by saying she of the future unless segregation brought greetings from "my husband," and then congratulated Mr. and the Negro given freely, the White for his refusal to say "die" right to vote, saying the "forces of

In his response, Mr. White warned ed of difficult times ahead for both races, and scored the villification of the Negro in the halls of Congress. "A total of $20,453 was contributed to the N. A. A. C. P. by persons present, a $5,000 check. diers are dying "so that we can still have a Congress." A total of

Ready to take over. Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson in the face of discouraging opposition. "fascism" are ready

42-1944

Lyric "Not Available" to Them

Afro-American
April 1, 1944
Baltimore, Md.

MRS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT

DUKE ELLINGTON

4-1-44

Mrs. Roosevelt, first lady of the land, and Mr. Ellington, celebrated musician, cannot appear at Baltimore's Lyric Theatre, because it is "not available" to them, Frederick R. Huber, managing director, said this week. A citizens' group had sought the hall for a concert by Mr. Ellington and the NAACP wanted to use the theatre for its May membership meeting, when Mrs. Roosevelt will be the speaker. (See story in adjoining column).

White, 25 Years With NAACP, Is Paid Tribute

Afro-American - St. Louis - Mo.
June 3 1944

NEW YORK—Tribute to Walter White's 25 years of service with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was given here May 25 at a testimonial banquet in the Hotel Roosevelt at which Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt was the principal speaker. Other tributes were given by Wendell L. Willkie and President Mordecai W. Johnson of Howard university. Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, who was scheduled to speak, was confined to her bed with illness and sent a message.

Afro - St. Louis, Mo.

More than 750 guests paid honor to the militant secretary of the NAACP. Musical numbers were given by Edward Matthews, baritone, and Duke Ellington, famed orchestra leader. The guest list read like a Who's Who of black and white America.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of the President, and Duke Ellington, well-known musician, were denied permission to appear at the Lyric Theatre. 4-7-44

Frederick Huber, managing director, contends that the theatre "is not available," but the policy has been to refuse colored artists and meetings sponsored by col-

ored.

Afro-American - Baltimore, Md.

The NAACP is having Mrs. Roosevelt for its May membership meeting and a group of citizens headed by William B. Dixon wants to present Ellington and his concert band in recital.

Mrs. Fernand Pecou, widow of the former Morgan State College professor who was killed in action in North Africa in January, gave birth to a daughter in Washington.

The NAACP And The Texas Primary Case

Journal & Guide - Norfolk, Va.
4-18-44

VERY general publicity has been given to the momentous decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Texas primary case, but very little has been said about the organization that initiated this litigation and the lawyers who carried it through to a successful conclusion over a period of 20 years.

We do not recall now the names of the lawyers, representing the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, who filed the first case—Nixon v. Herndon—in the lower court in 1924 and which was decided against the Texas primary by the U. S. Supreme Court in 1927, but the current case, and if we are not mistaken, the 1932 case—Grovey v. Townsend—were handled by Thurgood Marshall, William H. Hastie, and several associates. It is needless to say that the most powerful legal talent in Texas has been employed against Messrs. Marshall and Hastie, and their associates.

The case, Smith v. Allwright, decided last week by the Supreme Court was argued before that tribunal in October by Thurgood Marshall and William H. Hastie. Associated with Messrs. Marshall and Hastie in the conduct of the case were W. J. Durham, of Sherman, Texas; W. Robert Ming, Jr., of Chicago; George M. Johnson and Leon M. Ransom, of Washington; Carter W. Wesley, of Houston, Texas, and Milton R. Knovitz, of Newark, N. J.

4-15-44

Most of the names in the foregoing list are quite familiar to our readers. They have been in the thick of many civil rights cases brought under the auspices of the NAACP. Messrs. Marshall, Hastie and Ransom figured conspicuously in the litigation for the equalization of teachers' salaries in Virginia.

Two more distinguished names that should be added to the above list are those of Charles H. Houston, of Washington, now a member of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice, and James E. Nabrit, Jr., also of Washington, now secretary of Howard University. Mr. Houston and Mr. Nabrit have been consultants and counsel in many of the most difficult cases involving the constitutional rights of Negroes initiated during the past 15 years by the NAACP.

In the Texas primary case Marshall, Hastie, Durham and Wesley deserve a lot of credit. Courageous, fearless and able, they performed the tedious trial work from Texas to the United States Supreme Court. Probably a better prepared and more able group of lawyers than these men and those associated with them could not be found in the United States. And they have performed their arduous labors at great personal sacrifices.

4-15-44

It has always been the contention of this newspaper that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has been in its proper sphere in contending for the constitutional rights of Negroes in the courts. In this field of endeavor it has been highly successful. There is hardly a phase of civil liberties and legal rights as these affect the lives of Negroes that has not been explored with some degree of success in the courts by the NAACP. The organization has often had to bear the wrongfully imposed stigma of "agitator," but it has done more to translate the constitution and laws of this country in their proper perspective for minorities than any other organization in the field.

4-15-44

Every move it has made has been in accordance with the processes of democracy and in strict conformity with the duly constituted legal machinery established for the security of American citizens. That the NAACP, in its orderly approaches to the problems of the oppressed has often been in advance of public sentiment in some parts of the country is not the fault of the organization. It is the fault of those who believe that our constitutional guarantees were written for some—not for all.

NAACP Asks Seabees' Unfitness Charge Review

Daily World - Atlanta, Ga.
1-23-44

NEW YORK—(SNS)—Permission to file briefs and appear personally in behalf of two Negro Seabees dismissed from the United States Naval Reserve, October 23, 1943, on charge of "unfitness," was asked in a letter September 13 to Secretary of the Navy, James V. Forrestal. The two men, Arthur Monroe

Segoins and Clifford F. Smith, a Negro could not be promoted to a first class rating; separate white and colored; all were among the original 15 Seabees given "undesirable" discharges for discussing racial grievances at a supposedly "off the record" meeting called by the Commanding Officer, while they were on duty at the Pacific base in the Navy Department. The facts revealed in a statement made to the NAACP by the two men, dismissal facts. "When the meeting was called for Negroes than for white. "There was the same type of discrimination and segregation in the barber shop; there was also segregation and discrimination in the chow lines.

7-23-44 CALLED

GLAD MEETING

"At the close of the meeting the Commanding Officer explained that the meeting was about the recruiting of Negroes in the Navy. One of the men told of grievances. Each of them were: "white" and "color-gation and discrimination in the matter of ratings; chow lines. be promoted to ; separate liberty nd colored; all n and leaders of a few, were brought out that ace white sailors ce measures, but r the matter to that rms. One of the would d was the fact better relationship nt for breaking and colored. This y more severe to be headed by the chaplain.

"At the meeting it was decided that an Inter-racial committee be formed to bring about was call- rules was uniformly

"The next day the Regimental Commander wanted to know what the meeting of the day before was about, and who was the one who sponsored the meeting. There was a pause as the men were waiting for the Battalion Commander to speak. He made no comment. At this meeting there were no

company commanders. There was the Regimental Commander, Battalion Commander and the Executive Officer. 9-23-44

"No one answered the question until one of the men answered—Arthur Segions. He said that the one who invited us was not there. He said it as an open forum, a round table discussion, and gave a short summary of the meeting. He was cut off by the Commander and we were told that he had no right to be at that meeting. We were asked if we knew exactly what we had gotten into. That it was against Navy regulations to hold such a meeting. He then said **'You have really brought about a small state of mutiny.'**

He told us that could happen in cases of court martial. We could be shot at sunrise, imprisonment for 15 or 20 years, or given a dishonorable discharge."

Arthur Segoins' rating at the time of dismissal was CM 2C and that of Clifford Smith, EM 2C. Appeal for review of these dismissals will be under the GI Bill of Rights which empowers the Secretary of the Navy to establish 5-man boards

Baltimore NAACP In Library Fight

Defender—Chicago, Ill.
4-22-44

BALTIMORE—(ANP)—After losing the first round in the fight to force the Enoch Pratt Public library to admit colored to its training classes, the local NAACP recently announced the intention of carrying the case to the highest court.

Judge Calvin Chestnut of the federal court here a few weeks ago decided that the library, being a private institution, was not biased in denying colored admittance to the classes.

Attys. Charles H. Houston of Washington and W. A. C. Hughes, Jr., of this city argued that since the bulk of funds used to operate the library came from city funds, the institution was publicly maintained.

The plaintiff, Miss Louise, a former school teacher and now serving as NAACP office secretary, was denied admittance to the library class a year ago and as a result the organization began a court fight. The class is sponsored to prepare persons for jobs as librarians in the institution.

NAACP Gets $1,200 From S. C. Teachers

People's Voice—New York, N.Y.
4-22-44

COLUMBIA (ANP) — South Carolina's teachers Friday came to the aid of the NAACP's fight for salary equalization in the state by donating $1,200, the entire balance in the treasury of the Palmetto State Teachers' association, to the state NAACP organization to prosecute a series of suits throughout the state.

In its Thursday night session, the house of delegates of the body learned from former president J. T. W. Mims that the executive committee had on March 18 voted $1,000 to the national office of the NAACP. When the treasure Mrs. Ida E. Greene reported that there was still $1,200 on hand, the house of delegates voted that the balance be turned over to James M. Hinton, state NAACP president.

155 Soldiers In S. Pacific Join NAACP

Informer—Houston, Texas
9-23-44

HOUSTON.—To aid in the gallant fight being waged on the home front to make America a better place for the thousands of Negro service men to return to, 155 soldiers of the 4074th Quartermaster Service company, now in action somewhere in the South Pacific, sent in their membership fee to the Houston branch of the NAACP.

A money order totaling $155 was sent last week to Rev. A. A. Lucas, president of the local branch, coving the cost of the memberships.

The local branch under Rev. Lucas and Mrs. Lulu White, executive secretary, have received many letters from service men overseas, commending them for the wonderful job they are doing in fighting for the political, economic and spiritual freedom of the Negro.

The men stated in their letter that they hope that their stand will encourage others to do the same. It is believed that the local NAACP's historic victory in the primary case granting Negroes of Texas the right to vote, was instrumental in having the men select this branch for their membership.

Names of the men who sent in their membership are as follows:

First Lt. Eric C. Farnell, WOJG Louie H Sherriffe, CWO J. D. Mayfield, First Sgt. Woodrow Smith, S. Sgt. Authur Ross, S. Sgt. William J. McKissick, Sgt. George W. Burton, III, Cpl Albert L. Jackson, Pvt. Willard Price Goree, Cpl. Harold Robinson, Pfc. Emmitt Thomason, Cpl. Clarence Simmon, Pfc. Maurice Lee, Cpl. Theodore R. Johnson, Pvt. Emile J. Collier, Pvt. Sammie D. Smith, Cpl. Earvin Slaughter, Pvt. Earsky L. Walker Cpl. Oneal Davis, S. Sgt. Claude Wilson, Pvt. Wilfred W. Mammond, Cpl. Lawrence Emilien, Pvt. Jessie J. Wilson, Pvt. A. C. Hartsfield, Cpl. Joseph Champaign, Cpl. Rodney Richard, Pvt. Forest Hollins, Pfc. Ira Wilson, Pfc. August P. Williams, Pfc. Earnest Hodge, Pfc. James A. Jones, Pfc. Sam Randell, Pvt. Albert Melancon, Pfc. Chester Mickey, Pfc. Edgar Brown, Pfc. Milton T. C. Thomas, Pfc. Aristile Chenier, Pvt. Walter Nelson, Pvt. Pvt. Walter Hamilton, Pfc. Willie Odoms, Pfc. Misa L. Jackson, Pvt. Edward Rothwell, Pvt. ShSelby C. Shirley, Pvt. William H. Wilson, Pvt. Anderson Tomlin, Pvt. Herbert C. Smith, Cpl. Lurie J. Richardson, Pfc. Junius J. Brussard, Pfc. Claude Utley, Pfc. Walter Brown, Sgt. Robert L. Andrews, Pvt. Clark Johnson, Cpl. Wheeler Coutv, Pfc. Eddie M. Brown, Pvt. Elmer Maddox, Pfc. Dimond D. Lumpkin, Pvt. Scottia Pyles, Pvt. Aubie L. Lowery Pfc. Morris Horton, Pvt. Authur Bernett, Cpl. James W. Bristow, Pvt. Criss Williams, Pvt. Criss Williams, Pvt. Percell Luck, Pfc. Ben Brown, Pfv. Albert McFarland, Pfc. Jessie Herman, Pvt. Oscar Smith, Pfc. Earl White, Pvt. Nathinal Whitmore, Pvt. James Thompson, Pvt. Joe Wheeler, Pfc. Leroy Fleming, Pfc. Murphy Paillett, Pvt. Ruby Hillery, Cpl. James E. Lynn, Pvt. Al A. Estopinal, Pvt. Lloyd Jones, Pvt. Robert Travler, Pvt. Varee English, Pfc. Claude Britten, Pvt. Floyd Porter, Pfc. Harvel E. Lewis, Pfc. Milton O-Con, Pvt. Charlie Barber, Pvt. Thomas Robinson, Pvt. R. Z. McCloud, Cpl. Irwin Neveau, Pvt. George Rhodes, Pfc. Johnnie Serges, Pvt. Sample Ervin, Pfc. Lent G. Porter, Pvt. vGeorge Walter, Pvt. Freddie Smith, Pvt. Johnnie Williams, Pvt. Sam Murray, Pvt. Authur Robinson, Pvt. Earnest Smith, Pfc. Benjiman Johnson, Pfc. Carson D. White, Pvt. Claude Taylor, Pvt. Otto Moore, Pfc. Lee Synagal, Pvt. Leroy Jones, Pvt. Otis Porter, Pvt. Charlie J. Readdy, Cpl. Johnnie L. Howard, M. Sgt. Wiliard J. Murrey, Pvt. Mack Westmoreland, Pvt. Authur White, Pvt. Hampton A. Clark, Pvt. Joshua C. Howell, Pvt. Herman A. Schwecke, Pvt. William Jenkins, Pvt. Charlie J. Mitchel, Cpl. Earl Robinson, Pvt. Ezell Warren, Pfc. Joe W. Speed, Sgt. Charlie McCan, Pfc. Jack Dove, Pvt. Herbert Chisolm, S. Sgt. Roscoe Henderson, Sgt. Charlie Martin, Pvt. J. S. Isaac, Cpl. Robert E. McCray, Cpl. Nemiah Phillips, Pvt L. C. Davis,

Sumner Welles Joins NAACP Drive Sponsors

Call-Bulletin, S.F., Calif.

NEW YORK.— Sumner Welles, former Under Secretary of State, has joined other notables in sponsoring the nationwide membership campaign of the N.A.A.C.P., it was announced this week.

Mr. Welles will be remembered for his speech of May 30, 1942, at Arlington cemetery in which he declared, "Discrimination between peoples because of their race, creed, or color, must be abolished." 4-28-44

Additional sponsors of the N.A. A.C.P. drive, which opens May 1, and runs to June 30, are Duke Ellington, Oswald G. Villard, A. Philip Randolph, and Langston Hughes.

Taft Calls NAACP 'Red,' 'Nuts' Says Walter White

People's Voice—New York, N.Y.
5-13-44

Here we go again! The usual tactic of reactionary and anti-Negro forces of calling progressive militancy "Communistic" popped up again last week when Senator Robert A. Taft, Ohio Republican, in a newspaper interview in the AFRO-AMERICAN, denounced "Walter White and the NAACP Communists."

White, after hearing of the denunciation, replied to Taft by letter: "If your fury is based upon the NAACP's exposure of opposition to the coalition of reactionary southern Democrats and northern Republicans, of which you are generally reputed to be one of the leaders as was manifested in the lynching of the Federal Aid to Education bill, we are proud to have your enmity."

NAACP State Conference Ends 2-Day Session Here

Weekly—New Orleans, La.
7-8-44

The Louisiana State Conference of Branches, N. A. A. C. P., held it's annual meeting on Saturday, June 24th and Sunday, June 25th, at Mt. Zion Methodist Church, 2517 Jackson Avenue.

Saturday's meeting was confined to panel discussions, the high-lights of which was the panel, "Religion In Democracy" led by the discussion leader, Rev. L. L. Haynes, pastor of Mt. Zion Church.

Attorneys Tureaud and Thornton discussed the "Legal Work of the N. A. A. C. P." and "What To Do When Arrested".

The meeting on Sunday was climaxed with Attorney Thurgood Marshall, Special Counsel, N. A. A. C. P., as principle speaker.

The following branches were represented: : 7-8-44

Alexandria,(Baton Rouge, Donaldsonville, Gretna, Lafayette, Lake Charles, Lake Providence, Monroe, New Orleans, Norco, Oak Grove, Plaquemine, Reserve, Scotlandville and Shreveport.

The officers elected for the year were: Daniel E. Byrd. president, New Orleans; Gilbert Mc Millon, vice-president, White Castle; Miss Artholia D. Ladd, secretary, Lake Charles and Benjamin Stanley, treasurer, Baton Rouge. 7-8-44

The findings of the Conference were sketched in ten (10 points and were adopted by the Public Meeting on Sunday. They follow:

The Louisiana State Conference of Branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in annual meeting assembled at New Orleans, June 24, 25, 1944, finds that the Negro in his quest for freedom has many obstacles to overcome. Some of these obstacles are placed there by legislative fiat, others by custom, and some as the result of indifference. If the Negro in Louisiana is to enjoy all of the rights and privileges of his citizenship, these things must be secured:

1. He must be granted the unrestricted privilege of suffrage as accorded all other American citizens. 7-8-44

2. He must be afforded equal educational and recreational facilities.

3. He must be paid equal salary for equal work.

4. Police brutality and the Nazi practice of driving citizens from their homes must be discontinued, and cases of such brutality should be vigorously prosecuted. 7-8-44

5. The impartial administration of justice being the foundation of liberty, no race or segment of the population is safe, no community is secure, where justice is administered according to race, creed or color, and therefore, we deem it to the best interest of the state tha our courts

...State militia allegedly for the purpose of intimidating Negro soldiers returning from the service ...; and it behooves our local ... of our country is not conducive ... these conditions by a ... to the welfare of our State and ... program of improvement, it threatens the peace and security ... The establishment of a ... ity of our Nation. 7-8-44

...Jim Crow transportation ... and ... hatred and antagonisms ... and equal ... the like; ... the authorities ... should be abolished. 7-8-44

... Juvenile Delinquency is the ... by-product of poor environmental ... of the state and when Negroes ... show a willingness to serve on ... conditions; slum areas in which ... these juries, they should not be ... Negroes are forced to live, inade- ... excused except for cause.

42-1944

VIEWS and Reviews

By GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

Courier — Pittsburgh, Pa.

(This column represents the personal opinion of Mr. Schuyler and in no way reflects the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editors)

Last week in discussing the NAACP, its structure and program, it was suggested that the concept of "advancement" should be broadened in a positive rather than a negative way. Among all of us there is a great deal of talk about fighting this and that, but far less about what we ourselves can do within our group and communities to lessen some of the evils which we are constantly appealing to the central government to end. 7-22-44

There is, for example, no reason why a great organization should not organize and aid the communities in which it has branches, to inaugurate health education programs along modern lines, with trained speakers, posters and motion pictures, supplemented by the establishment of privately-supported clinics where there is reluctance or refusal on the part of the local government to provide them.

* * *

There is profound ignorance about health and nutrition in our part of the population, and as a result the economic drain is very heavy. I believe at least three-fourths of the churches in a given community would co-operate with such a program, and so would most of the numerous clubs and fraternities. There is nothing very complicated about the story of health and the relation of nutrition to it for good or ill. Why should a community mark time waiting for Washington or State authorities to do something when it has the means within its power? Moreover, is it not true that more aid comes to those who aid themselves than to those who merely view the situation with alarm and "demand" that something be done? It is true there are not always available the trained personnel to do this, but I am sure a central group, like the NAACP national office could plan the direction of the work and set it up in communities where there are the most powerful branches. I feel that tremendous good could be done in this way almost immediately, and the association would profit immensely from it in increased membership and prestige. This is as important as any poll tax fight.

* * * 7-22-44

There is the problem of the Negro as a consumer which, believe it or not, is bound up very closely with health. Obviously every NAACP branch could carry on educational and organizational work in consumers' co-operation. This may not be as spectacular as fighting for an anti-lynching bill or denouncing Southern demagogues, but it would (a) enable Negroes to make their dollars go farther, (b) give them a wide measure of control over the quality of the goods and food purchased, and (c) retain millions of dollars yearly, which now leave the community never to return. Some colored communities have demonstrated in a small way what can be accomplished. Others could do likewise if intelligently directed. Surely this is as valuable to Negroes as the teachers' salary fight, if not more so.

* * *

There is vital need for the organization of Negro workers who are already in labor unions so that the united strength of all can be used to prevent attempts to relegate colored workers to their former status in the American labor field when the war ends. I am sure that a skillful and diplomatic field secretary could bring this about, and such an organized effort would be as helpful as similar organizations among Jewish and Italian workers have been in keeping down discrimination based on color within the trade union movement.

These are only a few of the things that could be done, and I doubt that any one will argue that they would not vastly improve the lot of our people everywhere. I could name several more, an important one being an agricultural society for the purpose of improving our rural life, establishing more Negroes on the land, and helping them to stay there. The U.S. Government now owns one-quarter of all the land in this country, and there is a move on foot in Congress to return a lot of it to private ownership as soon as possible. So far we are not prepared to exploit this opportunity.

7-22-44* * *

This is not to be construed as an "attack" on the NAACP. This is a great organization with a great past, and it can have a greater future if there is a less narrow field of function, and a greater facility for the rank and file to make its wishes felt at the top.

The Common Man's Friend

Daily World — Atlanta, Ga.

Merely for the sake of the record, Walter White, Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, called the public's attention this week and repudiated the false charges being bandied about in the newspaper that a split in the Association's rank is imminent, due to its concern for the rights of the common man.

Unwittingly, a few paid Negro political workers, under the flair of big financial stakes, are premitting themselves to be used by certain white influences to institute and perpetuate a whispering campaign among the large NAACP following, thus hoping to deliver the Negro vote into the hands of the Republican columns in November. Indeed, Mr. White, in his timely expose of this clandestine plot, charged that a certain hired worker for a political party, who, with the backing of the Chicago Tribune, arch enemy of the rights of the common man, tried in every possible manner to create dissension and disunity at the Chicago conference. 8-4-44

The great rank and file of American Negroes understand from bitter experience, the difficulties they have had and are continuing to have, in winning a small measure of citizenship opportunities in America. They know, without being reminded, that no other organization has been more outstanding or uncompromising as has been the NAACP in crusading for their full citizenship rights. They do not need to be reminded of the long chain of victories which the Association has won in the course of its 35 years of existence. Without the work and influence of the Association, it is inconceivable that Negroes would have been as far along the road to complete manhood and womanhood status as they are today.

And as Mr. White has so well explained, "scores of good Republicans were at the Chicago conference, some of them very prominent in party work in their sections. They said nothing about splitting over political activity. This was a pure invention of this hired Negro henchman of political party, working hard to impress his bosses and to earn his paycheck. 8-4-44

Walter White and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People are virtually synomous appellations in the minds of Negro Americans. Mr. White is unpurchasable and the Association is uncompromising. Few men, if any, in Negro public life enjoy the respect of the rank and file of American Negroes as does Mr. White. And absolutely no other organization can claim the loyalties and following as does the NAACP. Indeed this Association is the common man's friend. For that and many other good and sufficient. American Negroes will not be misled by any crack-pot, self-designing politician, white or black, over the association's new policy as projected by its executive secretary and more and more express the viewpoint of the common man. Walter White, was predicted last week by Horace Cayton, social and newspaper columnist." This will disturb both white and Negro arch conservatives."

8-3-44

Cayton declared in his telegraph- WOULD CREATE DIVISION

ed reply: In commenting upon the anony-

"My column appearing July 22 mous attack, Walter White, NAACP was not intended as an attack upon secretary said:

the NAACP. I tried to show asso- "The person who sent out this ciation must be interested in the release is trying to create a divi- platforms of political parties deal- sion where none exists. Mr. Cay- ing with social and economic ques- ton's column in the Courier is in tions and can and should point plain langage. The NAACP is grow- to its member- ing, as he has noted. Its philoso- applications to its member- ing, as he has noted. Its philoso- Further tried to indicate phy is growing along with its much l growth of its philosophy to broader membership. It never in- the common man of the tended to be a narrow civil rights and its closer association organization, but for many years bor. I did not indicate there it has done its most spectacular be a split in the association work in the civil rights field. ed to convey my feeling that "Today, fortunately it has more were certain differences of members and more resources and incident to the widening of is thus able to broaden its activi- ssociation's philosophy and ties. In truth the NAACP has al- rship. It is my belief that ways fought for the common man

Reactionaries Are Blamed For Rumor

Daily World, Atlanta, Georgia

August 3, 1944

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(SNS)—Horace Cayton, columnist for the Pittsburgh Courier, has denied that his column of July 22, predicted a split in the ranks of the NAACP was imminent.

The denial was contained in a anonymous release stated: telegram addressed to Leslie Perry, DENIED BY CAYTON administrative assistant in the Washington Bureau of the NAACP. "The inevitable split in the ranks Perry wired Cayton because of an of the National Association for the anonymous news release, sent to Advancement of Colored People

and his basic rights. We shall continue to do so more vigorously and in cooperation with all other groups with the same objective. It is a strange thing to be citicized for championing the cause of the common man. We are not ashamed of this, nor will we be intimidated by news releases from persons or organizations afraid to sign their names to such charges.

TERMED VICIOUS 8-3-44

"This news release says this policy of broader concern for the common man 'has sneaked up on the membership and that a break is sure to follow.' It also compares the situation to the Japs at Pearl Harbor. Nothing could be more false or more vicious. The philosophy of the NAACP is created by its members. The NAACP is the largest dues-paying civil rihts organization in America, white or black. It is responsible not to any outside control, but to its members. Those members want more and more activity for the common man.

"There is no split visible anywhere in this association. At our Chicago Conference July 12-16, a certain hired worker for a political party, who has the backing of The Chicago TRIBUNE, tried in every way possible to create dissension and disunity among the delegates. Scores of good Republicans were at the Chicago Conference, some of them very prominent in party work in their sections. They said nothing about splitting over political activity. This was a pure invention of this hired Negro henchman of a political party, working hard to impress his bosses and earn his paycheck. 8-3-44

ACTIVITIES OBVIOUS

"This man harangued delegates outside the conference hall and tried to conduct a poll, sampling less than one-fifth of the registered delegates. His activities became so obvious that the delegates paid no attention to him whatsoever.

Mr. Cayton, in the last line of his telegram, has put his finger on the sore spot. The arch conservatives, both black and white, are alarmed that Negroes in independent organizations are thinking for themselves on the issues as they affect the race, without regard to political conservaties are the hatchet men for their bosses. These bosses hate to see Negroes talking about housing and jobs and social security, about the unity of the common man of every race and color and nationality. They hate to see Negroes and organized labor working together on common problems.

NOT "CONTROLLED" 8-3-44

"The NAACP is the most prominent target these forces can find. It is not 'owned and controlled' by any bosses, any politicians, any rich men who pull the strings. It is owned by its dues-paying members. So, since no inside bosses can tell it what to do, the next best thing is to attack it from the outside, to create suspicion and disunity, to try to shut it up. We shall continue on our course of analyzing the issues of the day as they affect Negroes, and of making public the records of men in both parties who fail to support the issues, vital to our progress as a race. The conservatives and their hired stooges don't want this. They try to label it 'partisan politics.' But we are not intimidated. We rest solidly on our membership and its wishes."

PREDICTIONS

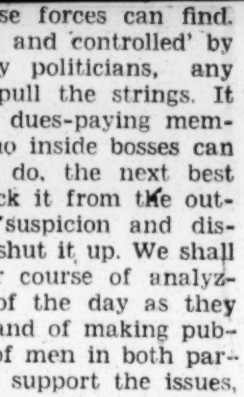
Courier—Pittsburgh, Pa.

The NAACP to Open All-Out Attack on All Forms of Race Prejudice; Will Grow Stronger

By HORACE R. CAYTON

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editors.)

THE NAACP convention is in session again, this time in Chicago. From the first mass meeting which was held last Wednesday night I got the impression that after a number of years the association had at last evolved a new philosophy and line of action. I've attended every NAACP meeting since the war began in Europe and have seen them floundering for a position. Two years ago they got way out on a limb with A. Philip Randolph and his March on Washington and had to crawl back down. But don't get the wrong impression — I still think that March on Washington produced the FEPC and did a lot of good. It was just too strong meat for the association. So this is no left-handed dig at them. But now, with the association fast becoming a mass organization, they seem pretty sure of themselves. 7-22-44



Mr. Cayton

I don't think that even all of the members realize the extent to which they have shifted in their thinking. Some few, it is reported, in the Chicago branch have been criticized in the national offices and the New York branch because of favoring some political personality. But the point is that in this new philosophy, the NAACP is now inextricably involved in political action and cannot, should not, and does not want to disassociate itself from politics. This doesn't mean that it is interested in partisan politics, but it is interested in political action of a kind never before engaged in. 7-22-44

CLOSER CO-OPERATION WITH LABOR GROUPS

This is what I think is its new philosophy. In the first place, I think it has changed from an organization simply to fight for Negro civil rights to one which wishes to struggle for all the rights, privileges and protection of the common man, not only in the United States, but all over the world. I don't think all the members realize it yet and I think when some of its narrow, bigoted members find out what it's all about, they're going to be awfully disappointed and angry. But that is where the association is moving and that's what the majority of the people want and my hunch is that's what they're going to get. 7-22-44

ANOTHER thing hits me. James Carey, secretary of the National CIO, made a good talk, but while he was talking I realized that the NAACP and Negroes are working with the labor movement now as they've never done before. It's happening in Detroit, which is probably the largest branch of the association. I think it's on the verge of happening in a national scale and it'll be just a matter of time before labor will aid Walter White in his almost one-man fight against the reactionaries of Congress. This, too, is going to disturb a lot of people because there are plenty of middle class lawyers who are not interested in social security or public housing programs or labor relations boards, but only in prosecuting cases where some Negro wasn't served in a restaurant. Of course that's important in a sense and the Negro should protect his civil rights, but in the larger sense these broad economic issues which the association is now playing with, are much more fundamental to the welfare of both Negro and white Americans. 7-22-44

I've got a prediction or two to make, so here goes. First, I think that the NAACP is going to open an all-out attack on all forms of race prejudice which is going to shock white America. Hubert Delany, a judge from New York City, led the way by pointing out in bitter and critical terms the hypocrisies of the white Christian Church in America and characterizing them as one of the enemies of the Negro. It is too bad that speech wasn't mimeographed and made available for distribution to white churchmen. It announces the uncompromising position which the NAACP will take toward all institutions practicing jim crowism, even the Church. 7-22-44

PREDICTION number two is that the NAACP will continue to grow in membership and will attract to it more and more working people — common, ordinary people. Its philosophy is, and will continue to tend more and more to express, their day by day problems. My third prediction is that various local branches will split on social and economic questions. These questions will involve a choice between two types of programs. One group which will deal with the problems of the majority of the ordinary Negroes such as public housing, job security, full employment and the like. The second group will want the association to continue to be used by a few professional Negro leaders interested in making the world a more comfortable place to live in for themselves in the name of fighting for Negro rights.

DR. HOOTON ASSAILS RACIAL PREJUDICE

Times—New York, N.Y.

It Is a Cloak to Cover a Selfish Desire to Dominate Others, Harvard Educator Says

7-17-44

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHICAGO, July 16—Dr. Ernest A. Hooton of the Department of Anthropology of Harvard University told the final session of the wartime conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People today that "racial prejudice is little more than the cloak to cover an apparently universal desire of selfish and morally low-grade human beings to dominate their fellow-beings."

Allegations of racial inferiority or superiority were not based on scientific findings and had never deceived any except the ignorant and the mentally inferior, Dr. Hooton said, but these, unfortunately, included an enormous proportion of individuals of whatever race or nationality.

"Racial difference," he continued, "provides the most obvious excuse for antagonism that really springs from sheer selfish desire to dominate others and speciously to justify rivalry that is political, social or economic. 7-17-44

Says Hatreds Shift Easily

"The hatreds that arise from human competition easily shift their emotional expressions from race to nationality to economic class to religious affiliation, or to any other handy pretext whereby an ugly sentiment, a sordid motive or downright viciousness may be rationalized or whitewashed.

"It is for this reason that racial prejudices will persist in spite of scientific demonstrations that there are no hierarchies of physical, mental or cultural ability in human races and no rank lists of virtues and vice.

"We shall have to improve individual human quality before we can get an amelioration of group behavior as manifested in race discrimination, class rivalry, religious persecution and warfare, but in my opinion the greater part of such human betterment will have to come about by segregating and preventing the reproduction of criminalistic, mentally defective, insane and constitutionally-deteriorated individuals of whatever race, nationality and creed, and by studying human inheritance so that it will provide a knowledge that will enable us to breed better men.

Asks Better Quality in Whites

"Specifically, we shall have to have a better quality of whites before Negroes will receive the justice that they deserve and for which they clamor. And, generally, before we achieve lasting peace for the world we shall have to breed a majority of human individuals that are sufficiently intelligent to behave decently and not like packs of baboons. 7-17-44

"Repeated mouthings of political and moral aspirations, whether emitted by idealistic individuals or by uncomprehending parrots, avail nothing unless they can evoke a response in behavior from men of good faith and at least moderate intelligence.

"However, this does not mean that we must give up our protestations against evil and injustice. There is still some fertile ground upon which good seed may fall and germinate. The American Negro must continue to assert his rights to the equal and just treatment that Americans profess to plan for all peoples on earth. We ought to put our own house in order if we

aspire to clean up the whole human domicile."

White Doughboy Defender Donates $2,000 To NAACP Fund

LONDON—(ANP) — When Sgt. class of the University of ville, O., is a graduate of ganization to which the money would be given. Sgt. Sweet, who is now back on his army assignment as file clerk, immediately requested that the $2,000 himself he could designate some or-

Sgt. Sweet, who hails from Gran- ice job, and donated the $2,000 that was to be given him to the NAACP. 2-26-44

loaned to a British film co- play the role of an averag- can in the film, "A Ca- Tale," he finished his spec-

of Ohio, the NAACP.

ister, married

42-1944

An Example For Us All

Daily World- Atlanta, Ga.

Officers of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in their January annual meeting reported that colored members in the armed services had sent the Association more than $5,000 during 1943 in appreciation of the struggle being carried on for further democracy on the home front. Of this total, the Association stated that about $2,100 came from one unit in the Southwest Pacific. 1-16-44

This noble example of loyalty and devotion by our men on the outposts of the world's battle zones should inspire and stir all of us to action at home. The more we think of it the more we are impressed with the failure of our citizens to do all within their means to carry forward the services of this worthy organization.

It is all right to say what we should do. But it is far more important and impressive to do these things. The woods is full of people who stand back on their hind legs and crow about the evil conditions under which we labor, but do not evince an equal willingness to make sacrifices to alleviate these conditions. Before we go further we may well consider the spirit of these soldiers and then line up with the organization which is making the supreme struggle for us.

A Quarter Of A Million String

Daily World- Atlanta, Ga.

With a paid membership of more than 250,000, 93 newly chartered branches and $196,089 total revenue from all sources, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People reported 1943 as its greatest year at the annual meeting of the Association, held in New York on January 3. 1-15-44

The report on the general activities of the Association was given by Roy Wilkins, Assistant Secretary, in the absence of Walter White, now in England. Mr. Wilkins' report of the Association's activities dealt with two major considerations. The first was the strengthening of unity and building of morale by improving the situation of Negroes in the armed services. While the second dealt with enlarging and securing democracy on the home front.

The report notes with pride, that of the $196,089 raised during 1943, approximately $155,000 came directly from membership dues, and that 90 per cent of these were in the one-dollar class membership. In that statement alone one finds great comfort and encouragement for the future. For it shows that the common, poor people have been aroused to the necessity of paying their way for their rights which they feel they should have, and that they are behind the work of the Association as never before.

Of deep local significance is the fact that for the first time, Atlanta was numbered among the ten largest branches in the nation. Beginning with Detroit leading the nation with 20,960; Baltimore, 12,011; Chicago, 8,700; Philaellphia, 6,603; Los Angeles, 6,565; Houston, Texas, 6,213; Cleveland, Ohio, 4,217; St. Louis, 3,951, and Atanta, with 3,951. 1-15-44

Although at the very bottom of the ten largest branches, in all fairness, it must be said for Atlanta that she made the greatest increase of any chapter in the year. For only a year ago, we lacked less than 600 paid up members. It is to the guiding genius of Prof. C. L. Harper that this record was made. And we are confident that this year will see another record-breaking campaign in Atlanta.

Looking at the report from all angles, we are deeply encouraged over the trends of the local and the national scenes. Definitely, Negroes are beginning to show that they want more rights in economic and civic matters and are willing to pay for them.

Spaulding Elected To National Board

Tribune—Philadelphia, Pa.

1-5-44

NEW YORK, N. Y.—With a paid membership of more than 250,000 93 newly-chartered branches and $196,089 total revenue from all surces, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People reported 1943 as its greatest year at the Annual Meeting of the Association here January 3.

Of the 196,089 raised, approximately $155,000 came directly from membership dues, and 90 per cent of these dues were in the $1 class.

The report on the general activities of the association was given by Roy Wilkins, assistant secretary, in the absence of Walter White, now in England. The report dealt with two major lines of endeavor; the strengthening of unity and building of morale by improving the situation of the Negroes in the armed services; and enlarging and securing democracy on the home front.

Support for FEPC

In the up-and-down battles involving the fate of the FEPC, the NAACP has cooperated closely with other organizations in preserving and strengthening the agency, Wilkins said. The various steps taken after the cancellation of the railroad hearings last January, the reorganization and chairmanship of Msgr. Maas, the hearings on the railroads last September, and the support given the new chairman, Malcolm Ross, were outlined.

Numerous activities with respect to employment in individual plants, of cooperation with labor unions, and of aid to farm groups were cited by Wilkins. 1-5-44

The report reiterated the NAACP's opposition to the Austin-Wadsworth forced labor bill which now is being talked up in Congress again.

Soldiers Send $5,000

Continued activities in behalf of Negroes in the armed services was outlined. Secretary Walter White made a personal investigation of conditions at Camp Stewart, Georgia, during the year and numerous other camps were visited by officers of the Association. It was reported that colored members in the armed services had sent the NAACP more than $5,000 during 1943 in appreciation of the struggle being carried on for further democracy on the home front. Of this total about $2,100 came from one unit in the Southwest Pacific.

The Association continued its campaign for the franchise and on November 10-12 Thurgood Marshall and William H. Hastie, its attorneys, argued the Texas white primary case in the United States supreme court.

The anti-poll tax bill is being given vigorous support by the NAACP the report said.

Detroit Largest Chapter

Leslie Perry of the Washington Bureau reported on its activities and Mrs. Ruby H. Hurley told of the NAACP youth work. A condensed report on the very full activities of the legal department was given by Milton Konvitz, assistant special counsel, for Thurgood Marshall who was in court in Providence, R. I., on the day of the meeting.

Miss Ella J. Baker, director of branches, reported that there were only 33 branches from which no report had been received out of a total of 600 throughout the country. The ten largest branches and their memberships are: Detroit, Michigan, 20,960; Baltimore, Maryland, 12,011; Chicago, Illinois, 8,700; Philadelphia, Pa., 6,603; Los Angeles, California, 6,565; Houston, Texas, 6,213; District of Columbia 5,210; Cleveland, Ohio, 4,217; St. Louis, Mo., 3,951; Atlanta, Ga., 3,604. The 93 new branches chartered during the year are located in 27 states; 17 were in Oklahoma; 8 each in Texas and Florida; 5 each in Virginia, South Carolina, and Kansas and 4 each in Arkansas, Indiana, and New York.

The monthly NAACP Bulletin, a tabloid newspaper for members now has a circulation of 185,000. The monthly magazine of the NAACP, The Crisis, has a circulation of 31,000.

1-5-44

The Crisis income for the year was $38,024. There will be a small surplus after the books are audited and charges for unexpired subscriptions are deducted.

R. J. Thomas New Director

Among the newly-elected members of the Board of Directors are R. J. Thomas, Detroit, Michigan, president of the United Automobile Workers, CIO; Theodore Spaulding, president of the Philadelphia, Pa., NAACP; Dr. Allen F. Jackson, president of the Hartford, Conn., NAACP; and Julian D. Steele, president of the Boston, Mass., NAACP.

Other directors re-elected were U. S. Senator Arthur Capper, Earl B. Dickerson, Chicago; Dr. Allan Knight Chalmers, Mary White Ovington, Judge Charles E. Toney, Dr. Louis T. Wright, Douglas P. Falconer, and Dr. O. Clay Maxwell, all of New York; and Sidney Redmond, St. Louis, Mo.

The meeting had the heaviest attendance of any annual meeting in recent years with delegates from Wilmington, Philadelphia, Newark, Hartford, Boston, Bridgeport and Washington, in addition to New York City delegates. President Arthur B. Spingarn presided and heard greetings and reports from all delegates.

Thurgood Marshall Says Appeal Will Be Sent Through Nevertheless

Daily World-Atlanta, Ga.

6-2-44

NEW YORK—(S N S)—The sentences of death by hanging imposed on four American Negro soldiers and one American Negro merchant seaman, after conviction on a rape charge in Australia, have been commuted to life imprisonment by General MacArthur, the NAACP learned last week.

Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel, said that as soon as the record in the case arrives from Australia an appeal brief will be prepared by the NAACP, which has cabled once more for permission to file it even though the sentences have been commuted to life in prison. 6-2-44

Following the receipt of a letter from the law firm of O'Sullivan and Ruddy in Townsville, Australia, the NAACP sent a cablegram to General MacArthur asking permission to file a brief appealing from the sentences. In replying to Walter White's cablegram MacArthur's headquarters cabled:

"Prior to receipt of your message General MacArthur had carefully reviewed and adjusted the findings and sentence but commuted the latter to life imprisonment. The case, in accordance with law, is now being finally checked for legal sufficiency by Board of Review."

The five men, Hazzard, Johnson, Seymour, Nelson and Davis, were

CASE ADJUSTED?

of criminally attacking an American Red Cross worker for the night of January 10, after she had hailed them for a hitch-hike ride and dragged her out of the truck and taken her on a long ride, during which she admitted she had been on a drinking party but successively assaulted her. Four men testified that they had relations with her but that she was to her quarters. She said that after the men had become angry with some of it and had started out

6-2-44

willing and cooperative. The fifth defendant, Nelson, the merchant seaman, refused to take the stand.

Wendell Willkie's Gift

Daily World - Atlanta, Ga. 6-3-44

The Walter White Birthday Dinner, honoring his 25 years of devoted and unbroken service to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, brought together a distinguished array of liberal and noted American citizens last Thursday evening at the Hotel Roosevelt in New York. A partial glance at the roster of those present will give some indication of the calibre of the more than 600 guests who paid their personal felicitations to this noted Negro leader.

There was Mordecai W. Johnson, President of Howard University. There were Arthur Garfield Hayes, William Allen Neilson, Wendell Willkie and Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt.

Throughout the nation, where the Association has branches, contributions were made to the dinner. It is pointed out that upwards of $20,000 was contributed. Wendell Willkie, long a friend to Negroes and to Mr. White personally, made the largest single contribution of $5,000. That of course is always appreciated by us. But we are not surprised by Mr. Willkie's generosity of gift nor his liberality of heart. He has been a consistent champion of the cause of Negroes. He has champion the cause of all minority peoples, in and out this country. No person in America more truly believes in and practices the doctrine of One World than Mr. Willkie. And in the stress of world-wide conditions it is a great pity that this country cannot make wider and more immediate service of Mr. Willkie's liberalism and democracy in solving the problems which must be faced in the post-war world.

NAACP Asks Review Of Soldier's Death Sentence

Daily World - Atlanta, Ga. 6-14-44

NEW YORK, (SNS)—In a cable to General Eisenhower on June 3 the NAACP requested a stay of execution and opportunity to review the courts-martial record in the case of an American soldier sentenced to death in England on a charge of rape.

The case has attracted unusual attention in England and the London Daily Mirror on June 2 carried an article stating that it had received a number of letters on that case which "reveal a widespread feeling of uneasiness" at this man having to pay the extreme penalty. Popular sentiment could be much appeased if justice would, in suitable cases, be tempered with mercy, and not least in cases where colored men are the offenders."

According to the story of the case, the colored soldier knocked on the door of a cottage late one night and a woman leaned out a window and exchanged a few words with him. In a few moments she came out with a coat over her nightgown and walked down the road with him. Later when he was tried, her story was that he asked directions to another town and that she came out and walked down the road in order to show him the way. Then, according to her, he drew a knife and forcibly raped her. 6-14-44

His story is that he knew her very well, that he had been with her twice before and on each occasion had paid her a pound ($4.00) and that he had a date with her for that particular night. At the time he knocked on the door and she came out to meet him her husband was in the cottage.

The case has created a sensation in England and although the English have been told that this kind of a case is handled in a special way in the U. S. of America they are revolted by the death penalty in the face of such reasonable doubt as to the crime of rape. One reader of the London Daily Mirror wrote "If he is good enough to fight for us, then he is good enough for a square deal."

An English war veteran wrote "Is this Enkland? Do we English read that a Negro soldier is sentenced to death for raping a woman who asked for it, and do we English sit back and do nothing?"....

Atlanta Boys In England Send $65 To Local NAACP

Daily World - Atlanta, Ga. 6-11-44

An interesting letter reached the world Saturday from a Negro unit of soldiers, stationed somewhere in England. The letter in praise of the very fine work the NAACP branch here is doing in making democracy work at home, and is backed up with more than mere words. Enclosed in the letter from the unit written by Sergeant Clifford W. Washington, was a check for $65 to be used in the fight here in obtaining the V-At Home, that which the Negro boys are fighting and dying for in foreign lands.

Here is the letter sent the NAACP's local chapter.

We, the members of this unit now serving somewhere in England feel highly honored to be able to contribute to an organization that in our estimation rates the Spingarn Medal. We know and read of your valiant fight fight to obtain the V at home as well as we are fighting in our subtle way to obtain it abroad. 6-11-44

The members of this unit hail from fifteen different states and are more than anxious for this contribution to reach your organization. We are praying for your success so that we can return to a home that we can feel as though these fights have not been in vain.

Enclosed herewith is a check for $65.00. Please feel assured that these few dollars were given willingly by different men of this ulit, each feeling as though he is supporting a cause no greater than what you are trying to accomplish. This will not be our last contribution. So until the next one we remain 100 per cent Double V.

For the Members of this Unit:
Clifford W. Washington
1st Sgt.
4084th QM Serv. Co.

NAACP Leader Backs Rally

Daily Worker New York, N.Y.

James E. Allen, New York State president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said the Negro Freedom Rally at Madison Square Garden June 26, will have great significance for the Negro people in the coming elections, where a combination of reactionaries are lining up to wipe out the gains Negroes have achieved under the New Deal. 6-10-44

"The forces of labor, the Negroes and progressive thinking people generally are strong enough to defeat those reactionaries," said Allen, "but it will be a tremendous struggle, and it will be through such great meetings as the Negro Freedom Rally that their ranks will be united."

Mr. Allen recently returned from the NAACP State convention in Rochester, where, in his annual report, he urged support of the Freedom Rally.

"I found a great response among the delegates to my appeal for their support," he said. "There will be many groups of people from the upstate New York cities in the Garden June 26. People from Buffalo, Utica and several other places told me they would attend."

He said he did not concern himself with party labels when he went to the polls. 6-10-44

"It seems to me," he said, "that there isn't any other hope for the Negro voter in the coming elections but the reelection of President Roosevelt. I don't see anyone looming up on the other side of the fence who will answer the emergency."

THE BIRMINGHAM BRANCH of the N. A. A. C. P. is trying to have more qualified Negroes register to vote in Jefferson County, and since the registration period opened last Wednesday, several hundred Negroes have applied for registration. Age-Herald

A countywide meeting to instruct citizens how to register was held last Thursday evening. Molton H. Gray is chairman of the registration drive. Birmingham, Ala.

Among speakers at the meeting were H. D. Coke, "Tools of Registration;" W. H. Hollins, local N. A. A. C. P. president, "Instructions;" Atty. A. D. Shores, "The Mechanics of Registration;" Dr. E. W. Taggart, "The Campaign," and E. O. Jackson, branch secretary. J. J. Green pesided. 7-2-44

Registration is held in Rooms 102-103 of the Jefferson County Courthouse, and the books will remain open through July 7.

PARTISAN DRIFT OF NEGRO GROUP HIT AT MEETING

Tribune — Chicago, Ill. 7-15-44

Protests by members of the Chicago chapter against the political character of the war time conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People featured an open forum at the morning sessions yesterday in the Metropolatan church, 41st st. and South Park way. The forum followed a speech on "How Should the Negro Vote," delivered by Leslie S. Perry of the N. A. A. C. P.'s Washington bureau.

J. E. Maxwell, delegate from Baltimore, Md., protested he did not believe, altho he is a New Dealer, that the organization should become so partisan as to indorse any party.

Perry's speech was described by a local member of the organization as "One of the best campaign speeches in support of the New Deal I have ever listened to."

Objects to Board Action.

In an protest against the programming of many CIO-New Deal speaker, Maxwell said: "Outstanding men and women of both parties should be permitted to appear before thobdy and discuss issues."

Prince Clark, Detroit, Mich., delegate, objected to a move to refer to the board of directors a question as to whether the N. A. A. C. P. was Republican, Democratic, or non-partisan. "I want to serve notice now," Clark said, "that the board of directors does not run this organization when it is in session." Some Chicago chapter members have charged that the board of directors, headed by Walter White, is attempting to "sell out the N. A. A. C. P. to the New Deal, the Communists, and the CIO."

The Rev. D. Z. Jackson and the Rev. J. L. Horace, identified in last Sunday's TRIBUNE as members of the executive board of the N. A. A. C. P.'s Chicago chapter, are members of the chapter, but not members of the board. 7-15-44

Losing Nonpartison Stand.

During the morning the resolutions committee accepted a resolution presented by the Baptist Ministers' alliance and the Baptist Ministers' conference which strongly protested the N. A. A. C. P.'s steering toward "partisan politics and denominational entanglements."

The resolution, after calling attention to the fact that the people who have supported this and support of the N. A. A. C. P. years." have come from its nonpartisan character, said: "It is apparent that this great and useful organization is drifting from its moorings into partisan politics, which will divide

42-1944

Three Added To Board

NAACP's Wartime Conference Centers On Post-War Demands

Courier — Pittsburgh, Pa.
7-22-44

By HUGH S. GARDNER, Chicago Bureau

CHICAGO—Dr. James J. McClendon of Detroit, Odell Stukes of West Philadelphia, and Mrs. Mary Thornton of Connecticut were elected to the board of directors and Cincinnati, Ohio, was awarded the 1945 convention as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People held its War Emergency conference here in Metropolitan Community church last week. Also highlighting the conference were the report of the Resolutions committee Saturday afternoon and an earlier oration by Capt. Grant Reynolds, of Cleveland, Ohio, former U. S. Army chaplain, who told of what the Negro soldier regards as his stake in the post-war world.

"The Negro soldier who returns from the far-flung battlefields of the world," said Reynolds last Thursday night, "will be a lot different from the young man whom you knew as Johnny or Henry or the boy who lived in the next block. He will be a man come of age."

President Roosevelt Hails NAACP Meet

7-22-44

CHICAGO — Expressing assurance that "your meeting will add to the evidence of the determination of free men everywhere that we shall not only overcome the evil forces we fight against, but establish on this earth the good things we are fighting for," President Roosevelt forwarded inspiring greetings to the NAACP War Emergency conference here last week. The message was read at the opening session.

TELLS WHAT "OUR BOYS" EXPECT

7-22-44

The Negro soldier expects a new definition of the American ideals of liberty, justice and equality to come out of the present war, Reynolds opined, urging that segregation of colored soldiers be eliminated, that Southern officers over Negroes be averted, that improved travel conditions for Negro soldiers be established, and urged a transfer of training centers from the South as well as a change in the War Department policy of inducting newly-drafted troops into labor battalions regardless of their qualifications. He also urged the assignment of colored officers to positions commensurate with their training and capabilities.

The War Emergency conference, lasting Wednesday through Sunday, when it ended with a mammoth open air meeting in Washington park, attracted more than 600 delegates from 36 States and the District of Columbia, all of whom made Chicago the focal point of thought and planned action for Negroes to obtain first-class citizenship in America.

SPINGARN MEDAL AWARDED

7-22-44

The climax of Sunday's closing meeting, over which Daisy E. Lampkin, national field secretary, presided, was the presentation by Dr. Ernest A. Hooton, of Harvard university of the Spingarn medal to Dr. Charles R. Drew, blood plasma specialist of Howard university, Washington, D. C., for making the year's outstanding contribution for racial advancement.

$500 MEMBERSHIPS

The climax of Saturday's meeting was the awarding of life memberships to 17 members throughout the United States, including Cab Calloway, internationally known orchestra leader.

This year's annual meeting, from the standpoint of the number of persons in attendance and the degree of stimulation created for the realization that the freedom for which thousands of black and white Americans are dying for abroad is something that Negroes of America must win, was the most successful in NAACP history.

NO "FIREWORKS" OVER POLITICS

7-22-44

The widely heralded report that there would be "fireworks" over alleged politics in the NAACP membership did not bear fruit. The progress of the convention made it manifest that there is a wide difference between making a forthright, partisan stand on a political issue or for a political candidate . . . and discussing political men and measures on the basis of whether they curtail or stimulate Negro progress.

Wednesday evening's mass meeting in Metropolitan Community church was opened by invocation by the Rev. J. C. Austin, pastor of Pilgrim Baptist church. Oscar C. Brown, president of the Chicago branch, presided. A. L. Foster, executive secretary of the Chicago Urban league, in welcoming the delegates, made a plea for more NAACP memberships to defeat the plan of the reactionary forces in this country to continue to intensify the master-servant relationship between white and colored people. He was followed by Edgar H. Hawley, secretary of the Chicago Negro Chamber of Commerce, who gave a welcoming address in behalf of the business men.

7-22-44

CAREY WINS PLAUDITS

Speaking for the churches of Chicago, the Rev. Archibald J. Carey, Jr., received a resounding applause when he eloquently disclosed that the Negro American wants no special favors of any kind nor special disadvantages, but just that opportunity every other American gets to live and be happy in proportion to his ability. He exhorted the delegates to "let freedom ring" . . . freedom in the sense of first-class American citizenship.

The address of James B. Carey relative to the stake of organized labor and the Negro in the November election obviously put the stamp of approval on President Roosevelt to succeed himself as chief executive of the Nation.

PRAISE FOR CIO

"I am not here to tell you for whom to vote. In fact, I was specifically reminded that the NAACP is a non-partisan organization committed to no political party or candidate. I, myself, do not represent an impartial group. The CIO knows which lever to pull down in the voting machine, in the best interest of the American people," Carey said. After citing the fight for anti-poll tax legislation, the Dawson-Scanlon bill, which would make FEPC permanent, and social reforms which have affected Negroes and trade unionists during the past 12 years, Carey said: "That leaves the candidates (presidential candidates) ananymous, does it not?"

7-22-44

Judge Hubert T. Delany, of New York, keynoter of the convention, characterized Washington, D. C., as a cesspool of prejudice, holding such Democrats as Rankin, Bilbo and "Cotton Ed" Smith responsible rather than President Roosevelt. He said recent results at the polls in the South prove that the Rankins, Bilbos and Smiths' days are numbered. "They refuse to admit that there is not a race problem in a fox hole . . . we cannot discount isolationists for they are dangerous men. The NAACP challenges these men to a fight until we win," he said. The judge cited the majority of the white churches in America as being another deadly enemy of colored citizens.

DISCUSS JOB HOLDING

The discussion leader at the Thursday morning session was Gloster B. Current, whose topic was "How Will the Negro Hold His Job?" George M. Johnson, Jr., of the FEPC, in Washington, assisted. In the afternoon Dr. Frank Horne, Federal Public Housing authority, Washington, D. C.; Horace Cayton, of Chicago, were discussion leaders on the topic, "A Housing Program." Mr. Cayton citing particularly the restrictive covenants in the Chicago area which have hampered the Government in helping colored people to obtain adequate housing.

7-22-44

The address, "Legal Attack to Secure Civil Rights," was delivered Thursday evening by Thurgood Marshall, special NAACP counsel, as were "Negro Youth in a Free World," by Odell Stukes, president of West Philadelphia NAACP Youth council and "What the Negro Soldier Expects," by Capt. Grant Reynolds.

PROBE VOTE ISSUE

Friday morning session was taken up with "How Should the Negro Vote?" with Leslie Perry, of the Washington, D. C., NAACP bureau; the Rev. Maynard H. Jackson, president of the Progressive Voters' league, in Dallas, Texas, and A. T. Walden, of Atlanta, Ga., leading the discussion. The latter two told of their recent experiences at the polls in their respective cities.

The lively forum Friday afternoon relative to the armed forces was led by Judge William H. Hastie, former civilian aide to the Secretary of War. Advice was asked of him by several persons seeking aid for colored soldiers now incarcerated as result of their resentment to unfortunate incidents arising because of their color.

In the evening, Walter Hardin, of the United Automobile Workers CIO, Detroit, and R. E. Gillmor, president of Sperry Gyroscope company, of New York, discussed "How Can the Negro Hold his Job?" Hardin contended that the Negro only has a chance and that is if he is skilled, and the gyroscope company president declared he was sure, so far as his company was concerned, and it never hired Negroes before the war, that many would be retained after the war because of their skill and good conduct record.

7-22-44

OUSTED FROM HOME

The pitiful story how he was driven from his home by angry whites and is still an exile because he attempted to organize an NAACP branch, was told by J. Leo Hardy, known now as president in exile of New Iberia (La.) branch.

Judge Hastie and Mrs. Lampkin presided Saturday morning as various phases of the NAACP organization work was discussed. In the afternoon the Resolutions committee reported.

PLAIN TALK

By Dan Gardner

Louisiana Weekly — New Orleans, La.

N. A. A. C. P. Fails To Speak Out In Tribute To Role Negro Press Is Playing In Advancing the Race

The National Association for Advancement of Colored People has emerged as one of the most powerful of organized public instruments on behalf of the Negro. Its role is enhanced by the magnitude of the task it has set out to accomplish. Today there are few Negroes who haven't heard or read about the N. A. A. C. P. Thus, its importance is apparent to everyone. It has taken unto itself the active leadership of this nation's 20,000,000 Negroes and has also assumed the responsibility with which such leadership is naturally endowed.

The recognition this organization is receiving from the great American public; the place it has carved for itself in the world picture gives it stature, heads and shoulders above competitors. For these reasons it is well that someone ask a few questions which the N. A. A. C. P. could well listen to. Among the several that come to mind is:

Why Such Eloquent Silence?

Why is the N. A. A. C. P. so ominously silent on the role the Negro Press is playing in the broad effort to fight the cause of the Negro race? Why is the N. A. A. C. P. so eloquently quiet in using its power to teach the Negro support of his own—his business institutions, his organizations, both private and public that are wholesome and progressive in relation to advancement of the race! Such questions are not childish.

Attitude Basic and Sound

Such a statement is profound in its intent, practical in its application when such a high clerical as well figure pauses to pay his respects to us and give us our just place in the post-war world."

Without it the Negro church. Without it the N. A. A. C. P. and other Negro organizations would have been unable to function. I have found that the Negro Press's criticism of the church constructive and not destructive. As long as the church and the press stand together the white man will know he has to listen to us and give us our just place in the post-war world."

All are necessary to the Negro business men.

Such a statement is profound Negro Press are independent in its application by the N. A. A. C. P. can exist without it. Bishop David H. and compliments to the institution at the annual conference of that has labored most for com- First Episcopal district of the plete emancipation of the. Ameri- M. E. Church at Proivdence, can Negro and the Negro all over , recently declared; in prais- the world. The attitude of co- the Negro Press: operation and gratitude expressed

by Bishop Sims is basic and sound. It gives the Negro Press the courage to carry on; it spurs our editors and writers to further effort on behalf of the church.

An organization such as the N. A. A. C. P. can ill-afford to continue to ignore its most vocal supporter. Somewhere down the line there must be an accounting and the longer it is put off the more difficult it will be. In another month or so the N. A. A. C. P. will pick the winner of its famous Spingarn Medal for 1944 instituted by the late Joel E. Spingarn, chairman of the board of directors of the N. A. A. C. P. in 1914.

Du Bois Only Newsman Honored

The awards, which are gold medals, are given each year to the Negro who, according to the board, shall have reached the highest achievement in his field of activity in Negro journalism. Only Dr. William E. Burghardt Du Bois, then editor of the N. A. A. C. P.'s Crisis, has been singled out for the award. The N. A. A. C. P. has not as yet seen fit to recognize the achievement of Negro newspapermen in this connection. It has not honored a single Negro editor of a newspaper, despite the fact that these are the men responsible, more or less, for the existence of that organization and for its continued favor in the public eye. And it cannot be said that among the many outstanding Negro editors and publishers there is not a single one worthy of the N. A. A. C. P.'s annual tribute. The courage of the Louisiana Weekly's DeJoie; the statesmanship of the Kansas City Call's Franklin; the tireless efforts of the Cleveland Call's Walker; the Louisville Defender's Stanley; the California Sentinel's Washington —all these attributes of those involved in the common struggle should be recognized and properly evaluated.

Jackson — The Awakening Southampton County, Virginia

Journal + Guide — Norfolk, Va.

TRANSCENDING all other events among Negroes during the week in July is the annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People at Chicago. Because of its numerous victories in the courts, its high rank as a pressure group in Congress, and its persistent fight to integrate Negroes in all branches of the armed forces, this organization has come to be recognized as the strongest weapon which the colored people possess for achieving their citizenship rights. 7-22-44

DR. JACKSON

The NAACP is indeed a powerful body. So powerful is this association that its executive secretary, Walter White, stands as the most greatly respected Negro in the United States. The conference in Chicago, then, is no minor event among the thousands of public events crowding on the American people at the present time. It is one which commands attention.

FULLY CONSCIOUS OF ITS GROWTH

The NAACP meets this year fully conscious that it is a growing organization. Operating at one time in only a few Northern states with its membership confined to a select class, this body has now invaded nearly every state in the union and its following embraces all classes of the people. Within its ranks today are fifty thousand or more Negroes in the states of the deep South. South Carolina boasts nineteen branches with ten thousand members, while Florida speaks with pride of twenty-six branches with a still greater number of members. Having a firm grip on both the lower and upper South, the executives of the NAACP in the annual conference at Chicago may know that at last the whole country is behind them.

One evidence of the growth of the NAACP is the fact that it now maintains a staff of fourteen able executives. Grouped together and shown in one picture, as ten of them are in the current issue of the Bulletin, one gets the impression that here are ten people who represent the hope of the Negro race in America. Similar group pictures of the executives of other national organizations are likewise always inspiring, but none of them evokes a greater challenge for a more determined effort on the part of Negroes for full fledged American citizenship than does this picture of the executives of the NAACP. 7-22-44

The NAACP specializes in establishing the constitutional rights of Negroes by resorting to the courts. In recent years its main field of attack has been the Southern custom of paying teachers' salaries not according to training and experience but according to race. The individual in the group of executives who has done most to break down this practice of school boards is Thurgood Marshall. As an attorney fully understanding the implication of the due process of law and equal protection of the laws clauses in the 14th amendment, Mr. Marshall has made himself famous for his knowledge of school law and his fearless manner in presenting what he knows even though it be in the courts of the South. 7-22-44

In the blasting fury of his invective this young attorney has far surpassed Southern white attorneys. The accomplishments of Thurgood Marshall no doubt constitute one of the main sources of pride of the NAACP in its conference at Chicago.

VICTORY IN TEXAS PRIMARY CASE

Another source of pride for the executives and the thousands of delegates assembling at Chicago is the Association's victory in the Texas white primary case and its insistence on the colored man exercising the right to vote. As a member of this notable organization I am thoroughly in accord with their voting program. The question of how the Negroes of the country should exercise their voting power in the coming presidential election is one of the main topics for discussion at the conference. 7-22-44

Finally there is on the agenda of the conference a report on the status of the Negro in the armed forces now in Europe. In the form of a stirring address this report will be given by the distinguished Walter White who recently spent fifteen weeks in Europe and Africa on an inspection tour of "our boys" in these war-torn regions. It has been estimated that thirty thousand persons will hear Mr. White on this momentous occasion. More power to him and the militant organization which he represents.

—LUTHER P. JACKON

Sneak Attack on NAACP Launched from Chicago

Peoples Voice — New York, N.Y. 9-5-44

CHICAGO—From an ivory tower high up in the Chicago Tribune building here, the hidden hand of Edgar G. Brown, one-time national tennis champion and more lately a mysterious political chameleon, is reaching out to split the Negro's strongest civic organization—the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. An anonymous news release, believed to have emanated from Brown's office, reached Negro newspapers last week, and was published by some papers which are supporting Gov. Dewey for President. This release sought vaguely to convey the belief that the NAACP was about to founder because Walter White, its secretary, was New Dealish in his activities, etc.

The fact is that, during the past three years, NAACP has shown phenomenal growth—from 350 to 783 branches, and from 100,000 to 400,000 paid up members. 8-5-44

Other Negro papers, unwilling to lend themselves to the underhanded attack on the NAACP, which has for years stood stalwardly as the champion of the Negro's civic rights, refused to publicize the anonymous release. While NAACP officials were reluctant to name Brown, PV learned that the tennis racqueteer was believed to be ambushing the NAACP, in his role of Republican propagandist and ally of reactionary publisher Colonel Robert McCormick, boss of the anti-New Deal **Chicago Tribune** and cousin of Capt. Joseph Patterson, publisher of the equally anti-New Deal New York **Daily News.**

White drew the ire of Brown and other Republicans when he severely criticized the platform of the Republican party. The anonymous news release was based on a column by Horace Cayton in the **Pittsburgh Courier.** In a wire to the NAACP, Cayton denies that his column conveyed any attack on the NAACP. 8-5-44

The anonymous release stated: "The inevitable split in the ranks of the NAACP over the association's new policy as projected by its executive secretary, Walter White, was predicted last week by Morace Cayton, social worker and newspaper columnist."

Clayton declared in his telegram: "My column appearing July 22 was not intended as an attack upon the NAACP. I tried to show association must be interested in the platforms of political parties dealing with social and economic questions and can and should point their apolications to its membership." I did not indicate there would be a split in the association."

In commenting upon the anonymous attack, Walter White NAACP secretary, said:

"The person who sent out this release is trying to create a division where none exists. Mr. Cayton's column in the **Courier** is in plain language. 8-5-44

"There is no split visible anywhere in this association. At our Chicago conference July 12-16, a certain hired worker for a political party, who has the backing of the Chicago **Tribune,** tried in every way possible to create dissension and disunity among the delegates. Scores of good Republicans were at the Chicago conference, some of them very prominent in party work in their sections. They said nothing about splitting over political activity. This was a pure

So. since no inside bosses "polls" and "releases" on the association's new policy as projected by it what to do, the next sumption that his paper organing is to attack it from the zation (the so-called "National to create suspicion and Negro Council") really represents to try to shut it up." anybody but himself.

informed persons have ex- PRIMARIES ARE OVER: amazement that some of NOW LET'S REGISTER: y press continues to pub- NOVEMBER WE VOTE! dgar Brown's fictitious

42-1944

High Court Upholds Basic Rights in 19 NAACP Cases

Afro American—Baltimore, Md.
8-12-44

NEW YORK. — The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People since 1915 has successfully pleaded nineteen cases affecting basic citizenship rights before the Supreme Court, the highest judicial body of the nation.

All of the cases involved violations of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, which abolished slavery, granted citizenship rights to colored people and insured them the right to vote, respectively.

Of the nineteen cases, five involved confession by torture, three, the right to vote in the Texas primaries; three, segregation in Southern States, and two, property rights.

Summaries of the decisions follow: 8-12-44

GRANDFATHER CLAUSE CASE

The proposed amendment to the constitution of Oklahoma exempted from the literacy test for voters those whose parents had been eligible to register as of January 1, 1866. The court, in the case of Guinn vs. United States, June, 1915, decided that although the amendment made no express exclusion of any persons, yet it actually disfranchised most colored people because it antedated the Fifteenth Amendment.

LOUISVILLE SEGREGATION CASE

Reversing the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, November 5, 1917, the High Court, in the case of Buchanan vs Warley, decided that although it had upheld certain segregation laws on the basis of equal accommodations that the Louisville ordinance prohibiting purchase of property in a white block exceeded State authority and violated the Constitution.

ELAINE, ARK., RIOT CASES

The conviction of twelve colored participants in a race riot on first degree murder charges was reversed by the court, February 19, 1923, in the case of Moore vs. Dempsey. An appeal to the High Court was based on the fact that the men had been tried by an all-white jury dominated by a mob.

NEW ORLEANS SERGREGATION CASE

The case of Harmon vs. Tyler was reversed by the Supreme Court on the authority of Buchanan vs. Warley (The Louisville Segregation Case) in 1926. 8-12-44

FIRST TEXAS PRIMARY CASE

Dismissal of the suit of Dr. L. A. Nixon against election officials refusing him the right to vote in a Texas Democratic primary was overruled by the court, which decided March 7, 1927, in the case of Nixon vs. Herndon, that although the case was political the State statute denying colored people the right to vote was an infringement of rights.

RICHMOND SEGREGATION CASE

The City of Richmond had appealed the loss of a suit in a lower court, but, in the case of City of Richmond vs. Deans in 1930, U.S. Supreme Court affirmed the lower court's decree.

SECOND TEXAS PRIMARY CASE

Disfranchised again under a newly-passed Texas law permitting the State Democratic Executive Committee to limit the primary elections to whites, Dr. Nixon sued for damages in Federal courts. The case was dismissed and carried to the Supreme Court, which reversed the lower court, declaring that the committee had become in a sense the agent of the State and, as such, Constitutional violators.

EXCLUSION FROM JURY SERVICE

At a second jury trial for Hollins, accused of rape, the jury question was raised. The case was argued in the Supreme Court, which, in the case of Hollins vs. Oklahoma in 1935, affirmed the principle that the conviction of a colored man by a jury from which all colored people had been excluded was a denial of due process and void. 8-12-44

CONFESSION BY TORTURE

The verdict of guilty and sentence to death of three farm laborers for the murder of a white man, which were affirmed by the Mississippi Supreme Court, were reversed on February 17, 1936, by the High Court in the case of Brown, Ellington and Shields, vs. State of Mississippi, on the grounds that use of confessions obtained by torture is unconstitutional.

EXCLUSION FROM JURY SERVICE

The conviction and sentence to death of Joe Hale in 1936, affirmed by the Kentucky Court of Appeals, was set aside by the High Court, April 11, 1938, which in the case of Joe Hale vs. Commonwealth of Kentucky, ruled that exclusion of qualified colored persons from jury lists constituted denial to the petitioner of equal protection under law.

UNIVERSITY CASE

Refusal of the Missouri State University Law School to admit Lloyd Gaines was judged a violation of the Fourteenth Amendment, December 17, 1938, in the case of Lloyd Gaines vs. University of Missouri, despite the University's contention that the discrimination was only temporary, pending the opening of the law school of Lincoln University.

FORTUNE CONFESSION

After five futile appeals to the Florida Supreme Court, the case of Chambers vs. Florida, involving four men charged with murder, was carried to the U.S. Supreme Court, which on February 12, 1940, reversed their conviction on ground that their confessions had been obtained by torture, precedent having been set in the case of Brown vs. Mississippi, 1934. 8-12-44

TORTURE CONFESSION

In the case of Canty vs. Alabama, decided March 11, 1940, the court reversed without argument the Alabama Supreme Court's decision upholding the conviction and sentence of Dave Canty for the murder of a white nurse in Montgomery, Ala.

CONFESSION

On the authority of the Chambers and Canty cases the Supreme Court in the case of White vs. Texas on March 25, 1940, reversed the conviction and sentence of Bob White for rape, which had been upheld by the Texas Court of Criminal Appeals.

RESTRICTIVE COVENANTS

In the case of Hansberry vs. Lee, decided November 12, 1940, the court reversed an opinion by the Illinois Supreme Court that Hansberry was bound by the decision in a previous case upholding a restrictive covenant against the occupancy and use by colored people of certain property in Chicago. 8-12-44

CONFESSION

The affirmation of the indictment of William Ward for murder by the Texas Court of Criminal Appeals, which had previously reversed the original verdict, was set aside by the Supreme Court in the case of Ward vs. Texas, June 1, 1942, on the ground that the conviction based on a torture confession was illegal.

EXCLUSION FROM JURY SERVICE

Declaring, "not the least merit of our constitutional system is that its safeguards extend to all—the least deserving as well as the most virtuous," the court reversed the Texas Court's indictment of Henry A. Hill for rape because of the exclusion of colored persons from the jury in the case of Hill vs. Texas, decided June 1, 1942.

SOLDIER RAPE CASE

The conviction by the local U.S. Court of three soldiers of rape within Camp Claiborne, La., was reversed by the High Court, which ruled in the case of United States vs. Adams, Bordenave and Mitchell, May 24, 1943, that the lower court had lacked jurisdiction to try the men who were returned to the Army for court-martial proceedings. 8-12-44

THIRD TEXAS PRIMARY CASE

Overruling a former decision, the Supreme Court upheld the right of qualified colored persons to vote in the Democratic primaries in Texas, stating in the case of Smith vs. Allwright, April 3, 1944, that the right to vote is not to be nullified by a State through casting its election process ina form which permits a private organization to practice racial discrimination.

The People's Voice

No Jimcro Inaugural

N.Y., N.Y.
12-2-44

As Washington prepared for the fourth inauguration of Franklin D. Roosevelt, the DC branch of the NAACP called upon the Presiden to prevent racial segregation in plans for the inauguration on January 20, 1945. 12-2-44

William H. Hastie, president of the District NAACP, this week addressed a letter to President Roosevelt recalling that in 1941 a gala inaugural celebration was held at Constitution Hall and a separate musical concert was arranged for Negro visitors at he Labor Department Auditorium. On that occasion the auditorium was picketed by local groups protesting a "jim crow inauguration."

"Whatever private persons or groups may do, we consider it a basic responsibility of our national government that no action by it or under the sponsorship of any agency of government shall be on a racially segregated basis," Hastie wrote. It was the violation of this basic principle of public action which gave Negroes grave concern as well as offense on the occasion of the last inaugural celebration. 12-2-44

Tobias Eloquent, $20,000 Worth at New York Dinner

Afro American—Baltimore, Md.
6-3-44

By STANLEY JOHNSON

NEW YORK—At the dinner given by the Committee of 100 on May 25, in honor of Walter White on the occasion of his twenty-fifth anniversary with the NAACP, several things happened which should not be overlooked.

Dr. Channing Tobias's fund-raising speech was successful in that it produced more than $20,000 for the continued activities of the NAACP.

Outside of Dr. Tobias's repeated references to the colored people as being the "weakest and most humble" in America, his speech was the only one of the evening that really hit home.

"Nothing to Fight For"

He revealed that the seeds of fascism are so thoroughly imbedded in the U.S. now that unless we go oll out to uproot them, we will go fascist in five years' time. 6-3-44

He also said that if you queried colored people who have men in the service as to how they felt about keeping them there, their answer would be unanimously, "Bring them home again, we've nothing to fight for."

Other speakers included Wendell Willkie, Mrs. Roosevelt and Jean Muir.

Willkie Scores

Mr. Willkie brought the guests to their feet when he said that there were two types of people in America, those in high positions and those in the lower brackets, the underdogs, and that he came to the dinner representing only the latter.

Mrs. Roosevelt made continued reference to the colored people as moving ahead day by day. She was optimistic about their future and thought they would reach equality if they continued their fight.

Urges Fight for Good Films

Miss Jean Muir, Hollywood actress, said that colored people should write to Hollywood producers voicing their indignation against pictures like "Cabin in the Sky," starring Ethel Waters and Eddie (Rochester) Anderson.

Pictures like this don't do the colored people justice," she said.

"On the other hand," she continued, "the motion picture 'Sahara' was one of the few that gave a colored actor a break, even though it presented a Senegalese, and not a colored American, in a fair role. 6-3-44

Personal Observations

Dr. Channing Tobias's speech, which lasted more than thirty minutes, was the most brilliant of the evening. Besides, his shrewd tactics in raising that huge sum of money establish him as one of the best fund raisers in America today.

Mr. Willkie had two cups of black coffee, smoked incessantly, and munched on nuts from a little saucer on his table while the other speakers talked.

Actress Nervous

Miss Muir was highly nervous, and at one time her voice almost went into a high squeak.

Mrs. Roosevelt fumbled for words several times, but turned on her charm by smiling to the audience in a friendly sort of way, and thus eased herself out of the situation. 6-3-44

I talked with several white reporters from New York newspapers whose ignorance of colored men and affairs surprised me.

Willkie Gives $5,000

I believe I insulted one man when I told him he needed more education on race relations. Others pestered me all through the evening with questions on speakers and their identities.

Mr. Willkie contributed the largest individual sum of money to the NAACP, $5,000, through a trust fund established from the sales of his book, "One World."

2 NAACP Memberships Given White Supremists

Defender—Chicago, Ill.
6-3-44

WALTERBORO, S. C.—(ANP)—R. M. Jeffries, state senator from Colleton county, who during the special "white supremacy" session of the South Carolina legislature a few weeks ago, was reported as not knowing that Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the NAACP, was colored, was given a membership in the organization and a subscription to the Crisis magazine, official organ, in a mass meeting at the Hopewell Presbyterian church. The membership was subscribed for by several men.

A like membership and subscription was given Mayor H. H. Sweat of Walterboro, who several months ago barred the sale of Negro newspapers, but after protest hastily rescinded the order. 6-3-44

Baltimore NAACP Hears Mrs. F.D.R.

Defender—Chicago, Ill.
6-3-44

BALTIMORE—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, at a meeting of the Baltimore chapter, NAACP, told an audience of 5,000 persons that it is up to the United States to show other nations "that all peoples should go forward together and no group can remain disunited without bringing harm to the rest of the world."

She declared that the United States should set an example for the rest of the world in peaceful settlement of problems because the country is virtually a league of nations.

"Our military records show that no race is inferior to any other in the common battle against the enemy," the First Lady said, adding, "All peoples have to fight together to win the war. The fight together but we have much turning tide is turning, but we have much to do before the war is won. To do it better we should work together."

6-3-44

Truman Attacks Klan; Defender—Chicago, Ill. 11-4-44 Denies Hearst Charge

NEW YORK—In a wire to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Democratic vice pres-

idential candidate Harry S. Truman this week denied charges that he is a member of the Ku Klux Klan.

"Although the record shows that the Klan fought me and I fought the Klan, I have been falsely accused of Klan membership by irresponsible newspapers which actively support the Republican ticket," Truman said.

"The Klan is repugnant to every policy and every principle I have advocated and struggled for all my life," he asserted.

Sparks All Wet

NAACP leaders who queried Truman about Alabama's Governor Sparks' assertions that Truman was "safe on State's rights and the right of the State to control the qualifications of its electors," were informed that neither Truman's views nor his words were accurately reported. Sparks is alleged to have added: "In the matter of race relations Senator Truman told me he is the son of an unreconstructed rebel mother." 11-4-44

Truman, on the other hand, asked to be judged on his record and not other people's interpretations of his actions.

"Whether anyone calls an issue one of State or national rights, you can turn to the Congressional Record and see exactly how I voted and what I have supported. You will find that I have fought for fair treatment of every minority, every labor group, every interest that has been underprivileged.

"Especially I believe that on issues affecting fair treatment for Negroes there is no legislation which has not had my support. I supported the FEPC, I voted for cloture on the anti-lynching bill. I voted for cloture on the anti-poll tax bill. I voted for the Murray-Kilgore bill, the soldiers' vote, the NYA and every bill to give a fair deal to racial and economic minorities on all subjects, whether economic or political.

"I cannot control the opinions of other people as to whether they think my voting record favors State's rights or national rights or should be given some other theoretical classification. All I ask is that I be judged by my record."

The vice-presidential candidate also denied having said that just because Hal Styles "is one of us, I'm for him, regardless," despite the fact that Styles, Los Angeles Congressional nominee, is reputed to be a former Klan leader on Long Island. 11-4-44

I am reluctant to believe partisan charges coming from Republican quarters that a Democratic nominee is a Klansman in view of my own experience with such charges," Truman told the NAACP.

"Labor groups in California and all other groups interested in the fair treatment of labor and of all minorities, racial and economic, declared against the incumbent, Styles' opponent, charging that his record is reactionary and opposed to labor and to minorities. Those groups threw their support behind Styles who won the nomination," Truman explained. 11-4-44

"I do not believe that these labor and liberal elements would have supported a member of the Klan. The information I have received is that he ostensibly joined the Klan, but only for the purpose of exposing it while working as a reporter for a New York newspaper, and that his articles exposing the Klan were published in one of the papers at the time."

Meet: NAACP's Top Sleuth-Tweedy Thurgood Marshall

Afro American — Baltimore, Md.

6-3-44

Baltimore Attorney Is "Front Man" of NAACP Law Department; Admits He's Henpecked

By MICHAEL CARTER

NEW YORK—Big, long-legged (6 ft. 1, weight 185), tweedy Thurgood Marshall must cut an impressive figure in court. When I talked to him he had relaxed, placed his No. 12's on the desk and reluctantly answered a ringing phone.

"Yes, baby," he said. "Yes, dear" (a long pause). "Right away, darling." Then, turning to me, "That was my wife; I'm henpecked."

He is rarely at home, and says "my wife is jealous of every minute I have to spend here. Most of the time I'm on the road, but nothing ever happens to me, other people do things, I simply prove that they are legal."

16 Pending Cases

Right now he has 16 cases pending decisions in various courts. These include teachers' salary cases in Louisiana, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama and Arkansas. The latter case is in a court of appeals, Marshall having won the first round. 6-3-44

He has never attempted to put into actual figures the annual amount of money in salaries he has succeeded in winning for colored teachers, nor the number of miles he travels in a year.

"I estimate the milage at between 35,000 and 50,000 last year, but as to money I really don't know."

At one time he traveled by air, but now he uses trains. He is the "front man" in the NAACP law department. Two office assistants, Milton Konvitz, Jewish, "a brilliant research man," and Edward Dudley, do the office work.

Puts Plays in Action

In effect, they are a three-man team, with Marshall putting the plays into action. 6-3-44

He erroneously declares that he has little trouble in traveling. "I know too much about rules and laws to have much trouble in getting what I ask for," but in the course of the interview he described several fascinating incidents.

Modestly, he states that the "Mitchell decision on equal rights in Pullman cars has helped me in nearly all the States." Actually, Marshall helps himself.

His advance publicity—Marshall is one of the few nationally famous names—"gives people all kinds of weird notions about me. Some think I'm old. I'm actually 35, and others think I ought to be white."

In several instances, townspeople expecting a white lawyer to arrive, made accommodations for a "white man from New York," and hurriedly changed them when a "Baltimore born colored guy showed up."

Mistaken for White

"In one town the people came down to the train to see this guy from 'Noo Yawk.' It was late when the train pulled in and the people crowded around the station. 6-3-44

"Finally, when they—the whites—saw me, they were disgusted; 'Ahh!' they said, 'only a n . . . r.'"

That was on what Marshall calls his funniest case. "The Bones Case I call it. The "Bones Case" involved a confession extorted from a colored man named W. D. Lyons who was accused of robbing, murdering and burning three white persons

A Gala Event

At Lyons's first trial, "they dug up the bones and threw them in his lap. A local judge ordered a one day holiday from school 'for the gala event.'

"After Lyons had sat for hours with the exhumed bones in his lap, he confessed to a crime he did not commit. He was sentenced to life imprisonment."

Marshall said that the "very idea of a colored man getting only life imprisonment for such a crime showed the nature of the State's case—they did not have the heart to execute him, although they found him guilty of murder, robbery and arson."

This happened in 1941 and it is one of the cases on Marshall's docket. 6-3-44

Whites Are Suspects

Marshall stated that he knew who killed the three people. "I know that white prisoners from a nearby camp killed those people. The evidence of this is in the hands of a white woman." And then Marshall told me one of the most dramatic "off the record" stories I've ever heard.

All that the AFRO can now report is this: A white woman whose husband is a key figure has the evidence that could free Lyons. This woman is afraid to tell the court what she knows because if she did so her husband would leave her.

However, in that little town the local NAACP is a mixed branch. The chairman of the branch is the father of the woman who was killed. He is white."

Marshall said that this was not the only southern city in which an interracial NAACP existed. "The mayor of Chicashaw, Oklahoma (population 14,111) heads the local NAACP and there are others too."

Legal Scene Contradictory

Marshall finds the American legal scene a bundle of contradictions. 6-3-44

In Providence, R.I., for example, he found, "colored boilermakers enrolled in a jim-crow AF of L union where they have no control over anything, and the white workers want the jim crow local to become an equal part of the regular union. The AF of L bosses are against consolidation."

"We (when Mashall says 'We' he means 'I') won a temporary injunction (an injunction is a restraining order) against the white union, and the white union members testified in our favor — but the union leaders opposed"

In California the case is exactly reversed. "The white union members don't want to admit colored members under any conditions. It's the same A.F. of L. boilermakers too." 6-3-44

He considers the Texas primary "my most important case."

He is certain that "colored people in Texas are going to take full advantage of their new won rights. They have organized a Progressive Voters' League and are selecting a candidate. Believe it or not the colored people are together on that issue."

THURGOOD MARSHALL

He believes that the Texas whites "considers the ruling as binding and will abide by it."

But in South Carolina, "Well, that's another contradiction. Those hot headed officials are opposed to it and will disrupt the whole State administration to corrupt the laws."

Teachers' Salary Cases

Marshall outlined these cases as ones he liked "I also liked the teachers' pay cases." In taking these cases to Federal Courts as abridgements of national right, the NAACP did another creditable job of legal sleuthing.

Marshall interpreted the Constitution in such a manner that the unequal pay of teachers was not only wrong, but illegal.

"We used the civil rights statute." Actually, the legal work was much more complex than that implies. 6-3-44

"We get help from strange places too. In one State the head of the board of education aided us in the battle.

Take Help from Anyone

"One thing I've learned is to expect help from any one and not to disqualify a person simply because he's a member of any certain type. Help comes from all sources and in varying degrees.

"The toughest teachers' pay fight is in Little Rock, Arkansas." But it is typical of his cases in a general way. "We have had no requests from colored teachers in Mississippi, they are so intimidated and threatened that they accept their unequal salaries without vocal protest."

Personal Observations

Thurgood Marshall is the amazing type of man who is liked by other men and probably adored by women. He carries himself with an inoffensive self confidence, and seems to like the life he lives. He wears and looks especially well in tweed suits. 6-3-44

Although he travels constantly, that's where I can generally. In conversation he describes certain people as "common old yard dogs" and others as "terrific." best help my people." That's

He attended Lincoln University "where I also learned to take several cigarettes when offered one."

His ambition is to continue work for the NAACP "because in all

30,000 Join NAACP Rally For Negro Bill Of Rights

Defender – Chicago, Ill. 7-22-44

Climaxed by a tremendous gathering of 30,000 Chicagoans in Washington Park, the thirty-fifth annual NAACP conference closed Sunday on a theme of militant determination to carry its campaign for a "Negro Bill of Rights" to the grass roots of America. 7-22-44

Homeward bound were some 600 delegates from 46 states who attended a five-day wartime parley at the Metropolitan Community church here and hammered out a militant program seeking to win for the Negro full citizenship throughout the nation.

Feature of the conference was the presentation of the 29th Spingarn Medal to Dr. Charles R. Drew, Howard university blood plasma expert, and the report of Secretary Walter White on his trip to the fighting fronts and on the coming national elections.

After blasting the platform adopted by the Republican convention as "weasel worded," White said frankly, "Let me warn the Democratic convention that if it nominates a Southerner as vice president it can kiss the Negro vote goodbye."

White denounced the Southern Democrats who "have been 'revolting' for the past three years." He advanced the suggestion that "perhaps democracy in America can be saved only by letting the rebel secede until the South is ready to obey the Constitution and the law of human decency."

White pointed out that Northern Democrats and Republicans have "all too often played ball and made deals with Southern reactionaries using the Negro votes as the vanishing pea in a political shell game."

Presentation of the Spingarn Medal to Dr. Drew was made by Dr. Ernest Hooton, Harvard university anthropologist, in Washington Park. Dr. Hooton hit the "white supremacy theory as "trumped-up allegations of racial inferiority or superiority" which "are not based upon scientific findings and have never deceived any except the ignorant and the mentally inferior." 7-22-44

As a prerequisite to the solution of the race problem, he stated "we must have a better quality of whites before Negroes will receive the justice that they deserve and for which they clamor." However, he agreed that protests against evil and injustice must, in the meantime, continue.

"Illustrious physician, you have deserved well of your race, of your democracy, and of mankind," he stated as he slipped the ribbon bearing the medal over the shoulder of Dr. Drew. 8-5-7-22-44

As the audience cheered, tall, serious Dr. Drew faced the microphone.

"I accept this honor in the deepest humility," he said. "For no man can win such an honor as this alone."

He traced the progress made in the blood banking system which he directed for England after perfecting the process at Presbyterian hospital in New York City. Unable to make the announcement he had hoped to make, that the practice of segregation of blood from Negroes had been discontinued, he told the audience that it was deplorable that a worthwhile bit of scientific work should be "marred by stupidity."

The order of the War Department segregating the blood from Negro donors he called "stupid blundering," and although the order was rescinded, the practice continues.

Cites Negro Allies

Marshall Field, publisher of the Chicago Sun and New York's PM, in his address reminded the NAACP of the many allies it now has because "interest in the whole realm of race relations is surging with a vigor and scope", formerly not dreamed of. For special mention he cited labor, particularly the CIO; government, working through the FEPC; and the recently organized American Council on Race Relations. 7-22-44

During the Wednesday evening session, telegrams from President Roosevelt, Wendell Willkie, and Gen. Eisenhower were read to the delegates.

"I am sure your meeting will add to the evidence of the determination of free men everywhere that we shall not only overcome the evil forces we fight against, but establish on this earth the good things we are fighting for," wrote the President.

Wendell Willkie's message contained a word of warning, that the "new unity among Negroes must not be allowed to become a symbol of an island within the body of America itself. The attitude of 'I am a Negro first, then an American,' is contrary to the very principles we are invoking in order to win a better life for all peoples." 7-22-44

Resolutions adopted Saturday afternoon specifically mentioned segregation in the armed forces, discrimination in employment, housing, federal aid for education, federal legislation on lynching, the poll tax and increased social security. Also emphasized were agriculture, the Negro and the peace, political action, and youth work.

Leaders Silent on Jobs

WASHINGTON SCENE

Washington Tribune D.C.

By Edgar Brown

(The opinions expressed by this columnist do not necessarily reflect the editorial opinion of the Washington Tribune.--The Editor.)

8-5-44

The silence of colored spokesmen and organizations on the subject of jobs in the Government and out, now and in the future, for civilians and ex-servicemen and women is a forceful reminder of our blind and unenlightened racial leadership on the economical front and employment security.

The spectacle of the executive secretary of the oldest colored organization in the field of civil rights and advancement, releasing last week a wordy comment for publication on the Democratic platform plank on minorities is a case in point.

The Associated Press, serving 8,000 newspapers and many more thousands of radio broadcasters and private agencies carried this release for the NAACP as well as the weekly press. It contained not one word citing the tragic failure of the Democratic National Convention to go on record in its party platform for a permanent FEPC as did the Republican Party platform meeting in Chicago a month ago.

NAACP CROWD MISSES BOAT 8-5-44

This great opportunity to publicize the economic plight and job security of the of the 3,000,000 colored war workers today and the colored war veterans of tomorrow was lost. Everyone knows that the only possible remedy must be by direct action on the part of the Federal Government through an agency as the FEPC.

The NAACP's comment released by its executive secretary, Walter White, merely referred to the plank on the Negro in the Democratic platform as better described by the word "splinter."

The final comment contained in Mr. White's views, clapped the climax, when he bluntly stated, neither of the planks on the Negro of the Republican or Democratic Party was satisfactory to "intelligent" Negroes.

HAS ASSOCIATION A DEAL WITH DEMOCRATS? 8-5-44

It has been alleged by many distinguished racial leaders in the press lately and at the recent Convention in Chicago that an attempt was being made by certain people to involve the association in partisan politics and to sell its influence to the Democratic Party.

Obviously, such inaccurate, insincere and superficial comments such as the one just referred to will not help to destroy these dangerous rumors.

A most casual examination of the Republican party platform pledging complete support to the enactment of a permanent FEPC and the utter failure of the Democratic platform to mention or refer to the FEPC, much less making FEPC the law of the land, by act of Congress leaves the motives and public record in this matter of the NAACP's secretary open to grave question as to his integrity and intellectual honesty.

NAACP Hits States Right Jobless Bill

Daily World – Atlanta, Ga. 8-6-44

WASHINGTON, D. C.— (SNS)— A letter protesting "states's rights" control of the unemployment compensation program for the duration of industrial mobilization, on the basis that the plain people, especially Negroes would be the inevitable sufferers, was sent today by Walter White, secretary NAACP to Senator Alben Barkley, Democratic Majority Leader; Senator Wallace H. White, Jr., Minority Leader; and other prominent members of the Finance Committee Military Affairs Committee, and the Senate generally.

Recomending instead adoption of the Kilgore Bill, Mr. White said: "We as a nation found it necessary during time of war to mobilize our resources on a national instead of on a state-by-state basis. We found this brought maximum efficiency. How much more necessary will it be for us to follow the same procedure during the trying days of peace when there will be greater competition for jobs and greater tensions? 8-6-44

"It is our conviction and contention that there will be racial and other clashes if this important matter of peace time adjustment is left to the several states. We ask therefore, that you give most serious consideration to this matter and that you do all you can to secure the adoption of the principle embodied in the Kilgore Bill."

All persons are urged to write their Senators in this important issue.

Dr. Dubois Again With NAACP

Guardian – Boston Mass.

NEW YORK—Announcement that Dr. W. E. B. DuBois will join the staff of the NAACP, beginning Sept. 1, as Director of Special Research, was made by Walter White at the NAACP War-time Conference mass meeting in Chicago.

Dr. DuBois' initial work will be the preparation of material to be presented to the Peace Conference or Conferences after the close of the war in behalf of the peoples of Africa and other colored groups so as to demand for them an assured status of security and progress in the post-war world. 7-29-44

The second objective will be the arrangement of statements, articles and booklets, as well as the collection of facts and documents, concerning the peoples of Africa and their desendants, in order to form a body of knowledge and literature designed to educate the world in matters of race and cultural relations.

Some NAACP Lessons To Be Heeded

Plaindealer — Kansas City, Kan.

A MASS MEETING was held last Sunday afternoon at the Walnut Boulevard Baptist church under the auspices of the NAACP. It had been well advertised both through public announcements and through the press. The primary purpose of the meeting was to hear reports from the delegates who represented the local branch in the National Convention recently held in Chicago. The meeting was poorly attended, though its importance could not be questioned. The program was excellent, including the music. Mrs. S. E. McClelland and Dr. S. H. Lewis rendered informing and thrilling reports of the work being done through the organization as revealed in the addresses and discussions at the Chicago meeting. The entire membership of the local branch and the public in general should have heard these reports. Both speakers did credit to themselves and to the organization that had honored them. Both stressed some of the high points in the program executed in the National Convention. They called attention again to the main things for which the NAACP stands and works. "It stands," said Dr. Lewis, "for the advancement of the people." Speaking further he averred that Walter White had emphasized the fact the NAACP is NOT a political organization and cannot foster partisan politics. The purpose in this regard is to keep the people informed as to the best men to put in public office without regard to their political affiliation. It is not supposed to support Republicans nor Democrats as such, but friends of the race no matter what may be their party connections. That is as it should be and the real leaders of the race will keep that in mind.

8-25-44

Why was the attendance so small for a mass meeting of such importance? The people missed much by not being there. Why were they not there? Did their absence symbolize their disgust over the effort made a few days ago to use the NAACP for political purposes? Was it a rebuke to those who attempted to cover their selfish, political scheme under the cloak of a mass meeting for the NAACP and smuggle in a man seeking public office who was under condemnation of the National leaders of the NAACP? If so it was a good one and should not miss the point. Will they who thus attempted to mislead and sell out the people get their lesson from this type of rebuke? The organization has done a great service for the people all over the country. It is destined to do a great deal more as Mrs. McClelland and Dr. Lewis indicated in their remarks last Sunday. But if it is to do its best work and render the most effective service in the interest of all the people, care must be taken to keep it free from the destructive influence of such unscrupulous schemers.

NAACP Comes to Defense Of "The Negro Soldier"

People's Voice — New York, N. Y.

Legal action to restrain the showing of the War Department film **The Negro Soldier** which has been brought by Jack Goldberg, was deplored this week by the NAACP in a letter to Goldberg, who produced a film, "We've Come A Long Way" which opened the World Theatre, on Tuesday.

The letter stated that the NAACP branches would not be permitted to cooperate in securing bookings for the Goldberg film and characterized the picture as insulting to Negro theatre-goers because it stresses Nazi atrocities and preaches to Negroes that they are much better off in America than they would be under Hitler.

"Negroes, being American citizens, compare their treatment to the American standard, not to Nazi theories," the letter stated.

"On the other hand, *The Negro Soldier* is an excellent documentary film, a first-rate effort directed by Col. Frank Capra. It has enormous potentialities for good in stimulating the morale of American Negroes and in educating white Americans to the true place of their fellow citizens in our country."

5-6-44

Walter White Gets Lost On Outskirts of Cassino

Bystander — Des Moines, Iowa

4-13-44

(By WALTER WHITE for NAACP Press Service)

Algiers (By Mail—Passed by Censor)—One of the most important of all lessons a war correspondent must learn is to avoid losing one's way near battlefronts. Ollie Harrington of the Pittsburgh Courier, Art Carter of the Afro-American, Lieutenant James Freman of the 99th Pursuit Squadron and I have just been taught this lesson at the Cassino front in Italy.

The four of us set out from Naples early in the morning for Cassino. The Army Public Relations Office instructed us to go to (censored) where Col. Kenneth Clark would give us directions from that place on. Through bomb-and shell-battered Capua, made famous by Shakespeare, and equally battered Caserta (censored) we drove over roads which became more and more choked with vehicles and men moving up to the front. The heavy, high-bodied reconnaisance car which can go almost anywhere a jeep can, bumped its way over recently shelled roads which had been hastily and expertly repaired. A friendly military police officer in a markedly Southern accent offered us motorcycle escort to Col. Clark's tent which we gladly accepted.

4-13-44

Nazi Guns Blazing

Col. Clark turned out to be an old friend I had met some years ago when he was a New York newspaper man He told us to avoid Route 6 as Nazi guns were blazing at it and to take a somewhat more circuitous road to the front line where we would find the New Zealand headquarters from which the battle was being directed. There we would be given a guide to take us to the crest of a hill which was the nearest point to Cassino it was safe for correspondents to go. But even as he was telling us this Bill Morgan of the Chicago Daily News with whom I had been billeted at Algiers and Naples entered the tent to inform us that he and other correspondents had just been shelled by Germans at the hill. 4-13-44

The four of us decided not to let this discourage us so we set out for (censored) where the New Zealand Command was located along roads even more choked. The sound of guns and exploding shells grew louder and louder. Ammunition trucks filled to the brm moved up to the line of battle; ambulances almost as full of wounded moved back from the line.

We had not noticed a 155-millimeter gun emplaced by the road as we drove towards it. We did notice it, however, when it was fired just as we drove past it. Back in Naples our car had seemed heavy and solid. But now the tremendous concussion of the huge gun lifted it up and over to the right as Lt. Freeman skillfully wrenched the wheel to the left to avoid capsizing. 4-13-44

It was about this time that Freeman began to wonder if we should not be at the New Zealand's Command's Station But Carter confidently assused him it was a mile and a half further on. As he had been there before we continued to drive. Suddenly a New Zealand sentry rushed in front of our car commanding us to stop as we could go no further. Shouting to make myself heard over the roar of the guns I asked him where we could find his command. Pointing back down the road on which we had travelled with such difficulty he informed us, "It is four and a half miles back!" I asked him where we were. He pointed to a pool of smoke and dust in the valley below us and answered, "That is Cassino!"

We are now laying plans to "buck" for a citation for having led the advance wave into Cassino, even though we did so unwittingly and unwillingly. 4-13-44

Walter White to Brazil

New York—Walter White, NAACP secretary who has been overseas since January 3, has cabled his office from Algiers that he expects to go from there to Cairo and from Cairo to Rio de Janiero, Brazil. He expects to be in Brazil until April 18, although schedules are not certain, and will return to New York about May 1 after stopping over at several army outposts in the Carribbean.

42-1944

N.A.A.C.P.

NAACP Group To Map Action In Impending Primary Fight

Daily World, Atlanta, Ga.
4-6-44

Special Strategy Meeting to Be Held Tonight at Butler Street 'Y'

As interest mounts in the question of Negroes participating in the state Democratic primary scheduled for July 4 on the heels of the United States Supreme Court decision which declared illegal primaries which exclude citizens because of race, creed or color, C. A. Scott, chairman of the Public Affairs Committee of the Atlanta branch, NAACP, announced that a meeting of his committee will be held tonight at seven o'clock sharp at the Butler Street YMCA.

Chairman Scott said he expected the committee to decide on a plan of action to be submitted to the branch at a mass meeting to be held soon.

Meanwhile two other statements on the primary victory were issued by two prominent Atlantans, E. M. Martin, secretary of the Atlanta Life Insurance Company and Warren R. Cochrane, executive secretary of the Butler St. YMCA.

"I think that practically everybody throughout America knows that the Democratic white primary was just one of the methods used to set at naught the Constitution of the United States of America and rob Negroes of their right to exercise an effective voice in the democratic processes," asserted Mr. Martin.

4-6-44

"I thank God and the Supreme Court justices for their decision saying that Negroes cannot be excluded from Democratic primaries on the score of race or color," he continued. "This, however, is merely the first step in a great fight. The comments of southern white Democratic leaders make it perfectly clear that they do not intend to obey orders of the Supreme courts of the land, but plan to find other ways and means of robbing the Negro of his sacred right to share in the selection of his rulers and to hold worthwhile political office.

"We should begin now to build a substantial fund to be used in contesting the seating of southern representatives and senators sent to Congress by these private clubs of Negro-hating whites, who lull America to sleep with bromide that they are the Negroes' best friend. Democrats, north and south, so the true lovers of democracy must pull together regardles of race and section, and stop at the doors of Congress these men who seek to enter paying lip-service to democracy.

"There are thousands of Negro Democrats in the deep south who believe that lily-white Republicans were and are merely spokesmen for big businesses of the north and east and that the hope of the mass of common people, black and white, is with the Democratic party, provided we can give the party a broader base.

"Certainly, the broadening of the base is a step in the right direction. We must remember, however, that neither party has done much for the Negro since 1865. This decision will mean nothing unless we lay plans now to contest the seating of representatives from every state that refuses to respect the constitution of the United States of America and the orders of the greatest court in the world.

"Wishful thinking is a fine thing, but wishful thinking and talk alone, will get us nowhere. We must face this problem just is it really is. The honest-to-goodness truth is that we are dealing with men who have found ways and means of getting around the constitution of the United States of America and the fifteenth amendment and have gotten away with it so long that they come into the open and publish it in daily papers that they are going to find some way of preserving the white primary regardless of the Constitution and the Supreme court. They have done so for more than 75 years and they do not plan now for the Negroes to have any voice in his government.

"We have thousands of sons who are bleeding and dying for democracy, and we are proud of it, both in the past and the present. We must have democracy here at home and the man wh owould deny home and the man who would deny sacred right to vote, merits the disrespect and condemnation of true lovers of democracy everywhere.

"The verdict of democracy was written in 1776; reconsecrated and rededicated in the blood and sweat and tears of 1865, and now again today democracy is on the march, not only in America, but throughout the entire earth.

"The white primary with all its implications is on the way out, but tne forces of freedom and democracy have a great job ahead, both at home and abroad. Thank God, the verdict has been written in noble words and deeds of men who will live throughout the coming ages. The great God of freedom is burning up the dross and pushing the goal of the races of men ahead. If you are a man, join some branch of the army of freedom and fight."

The statement of Mr. Cochrane of the Butler Street YMCA follows:

"The recent decision of the United States Supreme Court in which the highest Tribunal of the land has decreed that the so-called white primary is unconstitutional, should be hailed by fourteen million Negroes throughout the country as a living symbol of the inherent justice of this great democracy.

"The right to vote is basic and is one which all liberty-loving people desire more than anything else. Without it democracy has no meaning.

"This decision by the Supreme Court, which was almost unanimous, is clear-cut and one which I am sure all the States will abide by. That it comes at a particular auspicious time when we are fighting a war to preserve our way of life will do more in my opinion to renew faith and hope in the minds of millions of Americans than any other single act. Certainly, for the more than one million Negro American citizens who are fighting and dying, it will prove a powerful stimulus and for those already countless boys who have paid the supreme sacrifice they will somehow understand that their sacrifice has not been in vain.

"The fact that Justice Black of Alabama, has concurred in this decision, is a great tribute to this "Freedom and democracy are on the march and liberal minded men north and south, white and black, should and must unite and see to it that senators and representatives who go to Congress through disfranchisement of the masses of the people are denied admittance.

CAVIAR and CABBAGE

By M. Beaunorus Tolson

Tribune-Washington, D.C.

NAACP Unites 20 National Organizations

2-5-44

I am glad to see the work that Walter White and the NAACP are doing on the United Front. In unity there is a cleanched fist against Negrophobia. Too long has the Negro race split itself into conflicting, petty organizations — all of whose voices were lost in the White Man's Wilderness.

This is an age of big business, big organizations, big This and That. We see it clearly in economics. The little business man cannot compete with corporations. That's the reason the little business men have organized to meet the giant monopolies. That is the reason we see the growth of co-operatives.

Only a big nation can wage a successful war. It is said that only four nations in the world can do that. They are Germany, Russia, Japan, and the United States. But our ancestors saw this. That's the reason they sang: "Walk together, children!"

THE BIG 20

So the NAACP, realizing modern trends, has called the Big 20 of Negro organizations together. What is the purpose? To get ready for the coming election. And this election is the most crucial one since Lincoln's time.

The Bilbos of the South and the Big Boys of the Republican Party are cleaning their guns. They are after the big game. Who will boss the United States during the next four years? This period may decide our national destiny for the next one thousand years! 2-5-44

The Negro vote will play a big role in this election. It may be the deciding vote. So the NAACP is right in calling the brothers and sisters together. A yardstick must be found to measure political parties and candidates.

We aren't going to throw away our golden oppotrunity this time. I am glad to say that we don't have any national Uncle Toms to divide us this time. If one raised his head, I am satisfied that our watch-dog Negro Press will see that he is religiously liquidated.

The slogan of this New Negro is: "A new world is a-coming, and damned be him who standeth in the way!"

THE YARDSTICK OF THE NEW NEGRO

So these big organizations of the race have laid down a yardstick for all candidates and parties. Their morality is not the white man's morality. It will cause the Bilbos to froth at the mouth and sweat in the loins. What are our planks?

I. We demand of any political party desiring the support of Negroes a vigorous prosecution of the war. Victory must crush Hitlerism, both at home and abroad.

II. We insist on the right to vote in every any candidate for President or Vice-President state, unrestricted by poll taxes and white democratic primaries.

III. National administration must legislate against lynching and also violence against Negroes in the armed services. 2-5-44

IV. Republican and Democratic members of the Senate will be judged on their voting for cloture or their failure to vote against it. The Negro wants the abolition of the filibuster.

V. The program of the FEPC to protect the right to work without racial or religious discrimination must be continued and expanded.

VI. Segregation and discrimination in the armed forces must go.

VII. This war must bring to an end imperialism and colonial exploitation.

VIII. The Negro vote will vigorously oppose

Louisiana Weekly-New Orleans, La.

SEVERAL weeks back the International Longshoremen, Local 854, presented the local branch of the NAACP with a check of $690.00 covering their entire membership, setting an outstanding example for other groups and unions to follow that have not already done so. As a group, we are very loud bemoaning the discriminations, the denial of the ballot, police brutalities and numerous other acts of injustice that are perpetrated upon us while at the same time we are perpetrated up to see the wisdom "of putting our money where our mouth is." In other words, if we want to see better conditions and first-class citizenship, we'll have to start supporting the NAACP

to dig into our pockets and get our money "on the line" for competent leadership and organization. 7-1-44

A city with a population of 200,000 Negroes should have at least 20,000 members and a paid staff of an executive secretary and stenographer to do nothing but NAACP work and business. We ought to pay the salaries of two competent workers to organize the Negro population just like we pay union dues to help the masses of people to be organized into unions. The sum total of a dollar should not be too much especially in these lush days when everybody is making plenty of money. One thing is certain, we ought to put up that $1.00 and quit crying "ain't it a shame" when some brethren get their heads whipped up or shot in the back by some sadistic cops or get run out of town by superior feeling sheriffs. We can't get representative people to do a thorough job of battling for our rights as American citizens unless we pay for it. We don't ask anybody to get out and organize unions for free, therefore we shouldn't expect people who have their regular jobs to perform to do as thorough a job for the NAACP.

The NAACP, both locally and nationally, is doing a splendid job in fighting for first-class citizenship rights for Negro Americans and will no doubt be able to do a better job when we put up our money. Every other minority group is highly organized and has adequately paid workers to represent it and keep on the alert for insults, slurs and injustices. So the next time when you want to protest some mistreatment or bemoan the fact that the Negro's plight is a sad one, instead of talking, go into action and send a dollar for membership in the NAACP. The address is 3330 LaSalle Street, and monthly meetings are held at the Dryades Branch Library building the first Monday in each month. It's time to put up or shut up!

7-1-44

White Sergt Gives $2000 To NAACP

Tribune-Savannah, Ga.

3-2-44

New York— According to a story in the Stars and Stripes, army newspaper, for February 5, the sum of $2,000 has been assigned to the NAACP by Sergeant John Sweet, white, of Granville, Ohio, now in England. Sergeant Sweet earned the money appearing in "A Canterbury Tale," but army rules do not permit him to accept salary.

NAACP MEMBERSHIP DRIVE

Argus - St. Louis, Mo.

3-3-44

The local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is now engaged in its annual membership drive.

According to the report of its officials the drive got off to a good start and at the third report meeting of its workers, more than one half of its goal had been reached. This, we think, is a healthy sign; that the people of this community have confidence in the officers of the association and the work that they are doing in helping our community, our state and our nation better place in which mankind may live.

And while it is true that there are other organizations which are fighting along similar lines as those of the NAACP, yet, it may be truthfully stated the local branch of the NAACP has been the "watch dog" of our civil and political rights in this state, being ever on the alert to use its influence and fighting strength, to combat any move on the part of the enemy to abridge these rights.

In his annual report, President Sidney R. Redmond cites some of the things the association has done during the past year as follows:

Launched movement to get Negroes employed in all 24 departments of main post office. We are employed in only 4 departments now.

Got Congressman Louis E. Miller to nominate Negro principal and alternates to West Point. The successful candidate will enter the Academy in June 1944.

Cooperated with Alderman Jasper C. Caston in drafting ordinance prohibiting racial discrimination in restaurants in city owned property.

Sponsored civil rights bill in Missouri legislature.

Sponsored civil rights and educational proposals in Constitutional Convention.

Led three delegations to Jefferson City in behalf of pending legislation.

Assisted 251 persons who came to the office for advice and help. The branch has maintained an office at 2103a Market for two years.

Filed 109 complaints with FEPC.

Filed 26 protests with War Department regarding discrimination against Negro soldiers and secured some improvements. 3-3-44

Aided in 6 cases of police brutality.

Launched movement to get athletic field for colored high schools. (The School Board does not provide an athletic field for a single colored high school though it does furnish them for white high schools.)

Secured Murphy Park for Washington Technical School athletic teams.

Organized Coordinating Council.

Furnished council in court martial of WAC at Fort Leonard Wood.

Sent 305 telegrams and 2164 letters protesting injustices and requesting favorable action on matters pertaining to Negroes.

Conferred with school officials on differentials existing in colored and white school cafeterias.

This is a fine record for the local branch and it also may be stated that results have been definite and certain.

It may be mentioned also here, that the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice has the full support of the local branch because employment is the stepping stone to economic independence. Its investigation of discrimination in several industries and the report of its findings to the proper authorities has brought about many changes that have meant thousands of dollars to our workers. Then too, the local branch has cooperated and collaborated with other organizations to help gain these and other ends.

The NAACP deserves the support and confidence of the people, for it is the one big organization that is fighting for the advancement of colored people; is nationally known by

advance the developing alliance of the Negro people with organized labor and other win-the-war forces of the country. Only the firm unity of these forces can guarantee victory over our fascist enemies and attain the democratic goals for which we fight.

We have no doubt that NAACP will measure up to both the opportunity and the responsibility which it entails. To their Convention "PV" sends its hearty greetings.

NEGRO PARLEY HERE TO STUDY RACE PROBLEMS

7-14-44 = St. Louis, Mo.

Problems confronting American Negroes in this war and election year will be discussed by delegates to the conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People July 12-16. The sessions will be in the Metropolitan Community church, 41st st. and South Park way, with the colsing massmeeting in Washington park.

Speakers include James B. Carey, secretary-treasurer of the CIO, who will discuss "The Stake of Organized Labor and the Negro in the November Election," and Walter White, secretary of the association, who will report on a 15 week survey of Negro soldiers overseas.

Dr. Ernest A. Hooton of Harvard university will present the 29th Springarn medal, awarded for distinguished contributions to the advancement of the Negro race, to Dr. Charles R. Drew of Howard university.

Greetings to NAACP

People's Voice-New York, N.Y.

7-15-44

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION for the Advancement of Colored People, meeting in Convention in Chicago this week, faces an opportunity greater than at any time in their 35 years of effective service to the Negro people and the nation.

In the midst of the most crucial and decisive national elections campaign since the Civil War, theirs is the opportunity further to cement the growing unity of the Negro people themselves, and at the same time to

42-1944

N.A.A.C.P.

NAACP Hails Unity

Call by Judge Rivers

Daily Worker-New York, N.Y.
2-21-44

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Feb. 20.—Six hundred people at the NAACP Annual Banquet Friday night enthusiastically applauded Judge Francis E. Rivers, of the City Court of New York, and Mr. Saville Davis, assistant managing editor of the Christian Science Monitor, who linked the battle against Negro discrimination with the struggle for victory.

"The battle against Negro discrimination cannot be won as an isolated struggle," said Justice Rivers, "the anti-Negro, anti-Semitic, anti-Catholic, anti-labor forces are one and the same and the struggle against these must be joined. The cause of Negroes must be joined with the defense of American and world Democracy."

As an example of this joint struggle, Justice Rivers described the unity of forces which elected him in New York. "On one hand," he said, "I was supported by the capitalist New York Times and on the other, by the Communist Daily Worker."

"The question of discrimination must be made an issue in the 1944 elections," said Rivers.

Saville Davis described the new world situation as one in which the American Negro can win full equality without resort to civil war. "We are living between two worlds," he said, "one is dying and the other is struggling to be born . . . the tide of History is with us—America cannot afford to live with our economic and social sins, we are forced to progress." 2-21-44

Mr. Davis pointed out the healthy signs of national unity to be found in the great number of inter-racial committees growing up all over the country. He said that hope for the Negroes and other persecuted minorities rests on the crushing of fascism at home and abroad.

Both speakers were received with prolonged applause and a spontaneous request was made to have Davis' speech printed in pamphlet form.

Other speakers included Roy Wilkins, editor of the Crisis, and acting secretary of the national NAACP; Attorney General Robert T. Bushness; Post Master Patrick J. Connolly; Capt. Lewis, representing the 1st Service Command, and Bishop Henry Knox Sherrill who gave the invocation. 2-21-44

NAACP Forms Plans For '44 Campaign

Daily World-Atlanta, Ga.

Public Affairs Committee Makes Heralded Report

The regular monthly meeting of the Atlanta chapter of the National Association for the advancement of Colored People was held here Tuesday night at the Butler Street YMCA with a large attendance present.

Professor C. L. Harper, President of the local chapter, presided over the meeting and gave an extensive description of the prospective organization of the prospective campaign, which the Association is about to launch here on a city-wide scale within a few days. The exact date of the kick-off campaign was not announced at the Tuesday evening's meeting, but President Harper stated that the opening date will be announced in the very near future.

TO PRESENT ARTIST

An appeal was made by the President to enlist the support of all members of the chapter to line up behind and give vigorous support to the appearance of a national radio artist, whom the Atlanta group is bringing to the City Auditorium on February 24. 1-12-44

Attorney A. T. Walden made a report of the number of cases which the Atlanta chapter had handled through him since the last monthly meeting, with especial emphasis upon the brutal beating of Hattie Mae Bell by a policeman at the Atlanta Terminal Station in early December. Mr. Walden took occasion to commend the forthright testimony of the Red Cap witnesses in the case and cited the value of the influence exerted upon the ends of justice in the case by the presence of so large a number of witnesses in the trial proceedings including many white citizens. 1-12-44

C. A. Scott, chairman of the Public Affairs Committee, made an illuminating report of the efforts and activities of the Committee which appeared before the Governor's Aide and several State-house leaders during the discussion and enactment of the Absentee Soldier-vote legislation, enabling Georgia's servicemen to vote in the next elections.

LIVELY DISCUSSION OF REPORT 1-12-44

On the heels of Mr. Scott's report, a lively discussion followed from the floor membership, which not only gave unanimous endorsement to the through work of the Committee, but likewise urged that efforts of this committee as well as interested citizens be continued on behalf of securing the franchise for our servicemen in the Armed Forces.

Mr. A. T. Walden, in an afterthought to the Committee's report commended the many liberal members of the present governor's administration and cited the efforts of the officials of the Department of Public Welfare in aiding and supporting the Home for Girls at Macon, Georgia.

PUBLIC IS THANKED

Public acknowledgement and thanks were expressed and extended to the large number of individuals and organizations sending telegrams and messages to the State Capitol, urging that Negro soldiers be included in the legislation under consideration by the General Assembly "The citizens of Atlanta played a most notable share in this" said Mr Scott, and on behalf of the committee, I want to thank each of them personally and on the part of the committee." 1-12-44

Others who spoke on the importance of Negroes becoming registered and taking a more active interest in the ballot, included J. H. Calhoun, Warren Cochrane, W. S. Holloman, J. C. Long and W. B. Smart

One speaker suggested that Negroes should exert every reasonable and logical influence in seeking the right and privilege of voting in the local Primaries as a simple means of expression of a democratic right. But failing in this, there would be nothing else left for us to do save to conduct our own Primaries which might prove a serious obstacle to the White Primaries after all.

NAACP Takes Fight to Court

PM-New York, N.Y.
1-3-44

Thurgood Marshall, attorney for the NAACP (National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People) was in Providence, R. I. today for a court fight with the AFL Boilermakers Union on the issue of discrimination against Negroes.

Appearing in behalf of about 500 members of the Negro auxiliary of Providence Local 308, Marshall will plead in Superior Court for an order admitting the Negroes to membership in the local. 1-3-44

Marshall said the dispute started recently when international officers of the Boilermakers Union interfered in an election among the 3500 members of the local, seizing ballots cast by Negroes on the ground that auxiliary members were not entitled to vote.

The Big Ten

Daily World-Atlanta, Ga.

IT SHOULD BE at once encouraging and gratifying to all who have been laboring through the years to build up the Atlanta Branch of the NAACP, to see it occupying again this year a place of honor among the ten largest branches in the country. On this honor roll Detroit Mich., leads with a membership of 20,960. The others Baltimore, Chicago, Philadelphia, Los Angeles, Houston, District of Columbia, Cleveland, St. Louis and Atlanta follow in the order named with memberships ranging from twelve thousand to three thousand. 2-24-44

WRIGHT

The memberships in the ten top branches total 78,024. It is interesting and also significant to note that two of the big ten and are cities in the deep South. This indicates the increase in race unity and the willingness of our people "below the line" to implement their struggle for full citizenship rights with effective organization.

TIMES CHANGE

It has not been so long ago, that the possibility of having a branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People embracing a membership in the thousands "down south" would have been deemed hopelessly remote.

It is being conceded by both timid Negroes and by the more liberal whites in the deep South that the program, policies and methods of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People are in accord with the American way of knowing and fighting for the right to be free.

In these early days of the annual membership drive, it is altogether fitting that Atlantans be reminded of the place they occupy at present in the set-up of the greatest Negro organization in the country, and the challenge which it presents to improve our current rating in the "Big Ten."

SHOULD BE HIGHER

There is no reason why Atlanta with her hundred and fifteen thousand Negroes should not occupy fourth or fifth place in the line-up of honor branches. Don't lightly consider the responsibility which rests heavily upon us as individuals to secure and to safeguard for our children the precious democratic heritage which our fathers with their blood, sweat and tears have made available to us.

Whatever you give the canvasser who will call on you during the next two weeks for a membership in the NAACP will not be a contribution to a worthy charity, but an investment in the honor, dignity and freedom of your race.

The resume of the report of the growth and activities of this great organization at its last annual meeting held in New York City, should be a source of comforting reassurance to those who have been doubtful of the scope and effectiveness of its program and objectives. 2-24-44

93 NEW BRANCHES

The fact that during the year 1943, ninety-three newly chartered branches were added to the roster is convincing evidence that all-too-slowly, to be sure our people are recognizing that the way to real emancipation is by the road being charted by the National Association.

The financial record, too, in 1943 though far from indicating that adequate resources are being placed at the disposal of the Association, reveals an encouraging increase. The total revenue from all sources, according to the report, was $196,089.

Of this amount approximately $155,000 came from membership dues, and ninety percent of these dues were in the dollar class. This is good news, Atlanta, and let us during these drive days solemnly dedicate ourselves to the challenging task of keeping our city in the Big Ten and hastening the day when every adult Negro in America will think his freedom and that of his offspring of sufficient value and importance, to invest an amount in keeping with this means each year to preserve it.

Negro Civic Group Leaders Conduct Services
Louisville, Ky.
N.A.A.C.P. Day

6-17-44

The association that organization in bership of 250,000 persons, is work of that various pulpits. The associati to enlist 5,000 members striving to enlille. Arthur B. Spingarn nt of the national group.

NAACP to Seek 'Full Vindication' in Negro Rape Case

PM- New York, N.Y. 4-3-44

War Dept. Cuts Sentences of Two Privates But Upholds 'Fair Trial'

By James A. Wechsler
PM's National Editor

WASHINGTON, Apr. 3.—The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People today pledged to seek "full vindication" for two Negro privates whose life-sentences, growing out of a rape charge, were drastically reduced Saturday by the War Dept.

The clemency was granted by Under Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson after a review of the court-martial in which he concluded that the youths received "a fair trial" but ordered the sentences reduced "because of the facts and circumstances surrounding the commission of the offenses and the records of the prisoners."

The prisoners, Frank Fisher, Jr., and Edward R. Lowry, were convicted of rape in New Caledonia last Summer.

Under Patterson's decision, Fisher's life term is cut to 10 years and Lowry's to eight.

Wires Prisoners

Following the action and the opinion which accompanied it, Leslie Perry, Washington representatives of the NAACP, wired the prisoners at the U. S. Penitentiary on McNeil Island in the state of Washington:

"We believe that you are innocent of the offense of which you stand convicted and should be set free. On Mar. 31, in a last-minute appeal to the Under Secretary, John P. Davis, acting for Congressman Vito Marcantonio, and I, in behalf of the NAACP, called for your complete exoneration.

"The court-martial record and all the surrounding facts in your case amply support our belief in your innocence. I promise you that the fight for your complete vindication will go on."

A comprehensive brief in behalf of the two Negroes had been presented to the War Dept. jointly by Judge William H. Hastie, dean of Howard Law School and former civilian aid to Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, and Rep. Marcantonio (ALP, N. Y.). They charged that the victim of the alleged rape was a prostitute who accepted payments from the youths, and that local military authorities had withheld vital evidence from the court-martial. 4-3-44

Agrees With Board

Patterson said he concurred with the Army Board of Review in its conclusion that the girl had not consented to sexual intercourse with the soldiers and that their act "constituted rape." With regard to testimony that she had a reputation of "loose morals," Patterson said:

"Counsel ignores the well-established rule of law that the unchastity of the victim is no defense in a rape case."

Patterson did not dispute the assertion that the girl took $3 from the Negroes after having intercourse with them, but he upheld the Board of Review's contention that:

"Accused well knew that he had forced himself upon his victim without her consent and that his giving her money subsequent to the act was not in payment therefore but was an endeavor to exculpate himself."

The opinion also discussed the role of the white officer who was accompanying the woman when she encountered the Negroes. Noting that the officer "witnessed the offense without making any effort to protect the woman," Patterson declared:

"Reprehensible as his conduct was, obviously he was not guilty of rape or any other crime. But he was guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer and he disgraced his uniform. He was promptly deprived of his commission and discharged from the service under conditions other than honorable.

"This man's whereabouts was made known to counsel by the Army. It is significant to note that, although he was interviewed by them, they did not elect to have him appear at hearings nor offer any statement by him in support of their contentions."

Denies Prejudice

Vigorously denying that the youths were the target of anti-Negro prejudice, Patterson asserted that "the Army has not tolerated and will not tolerate any deviation from the elementary proposition that every soldier must be treated as an individual and every case on its own merits." He said he had recently denied clemency to a white lieutenant sentenced to life imprisonment for rape.

Patterson said the recommendation for reduction of sentence in the Fisher-Lowry case came from Col. Philip McCook, who conducted the clemency hearings. Explaining the basis for this conclusion, Patterson said: 4-3-44

"The prisoners are young and of limited education. Both men were left orphans at an early age and consequently did not have the advantage of family background and training. Both voluntarily enlisted in the Army—Fisher at the age of 19 and Lowry at the age of 20. Neither had had a criminal record in civil life, and their military records prior to the time of the offenses were satisfactory. Lowry was influenced by Fisher, who dominated his actions. In the interest of justice, the sentence of Lowry is reduced to eight years and the sentence of Fisher to 10 years."

NAACP officials interpreted Patterson's verdict as a partial victory, particularly in view of the fact that the sentence already had been sustained by the Board of Review in Australia. It was indicated, however, that a detailed analysis of Patterson's opinion would be issued shortly.

A Modest Goal

Daily World-Atlanta, Ga.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has announced plans for launching a nation-wide membership drive to secure 500,000 new members. The campaign is to get underway May 1 and will extend through June 30. Now in its thirty-fifth year of continuous activity in the battle for full civil rights for Negroes, the Association is hoping to hike its membership from 250,000 to 500,000. Roy Wilkins, acting secretary, commenting upon the need for this increased membership emphasis, touches a most vital point which all of us should remember. He said: "The only way the scales can be tipped toward victory for democracy is by organized efforts."

When we stop to think of the great performance of this Association in behalf of fuller citizenship rights for Negroes in the courts and every other phase of Negro life, we are rather dismayed at the reluctance of our people in rallying to its appeal and support. No other similar organization among us means so much to so many. Both from the point of sheer numbers as well as from substantial gifts by our more wealthy citizens, we are derelict in our moral obligations. There are too many substantial Negro professionals in America today, many of whom have won their fortunes through the tender mercies of the NAACP, to permit it to go begging at this point in its history. Out of 13,000,000 Americans, it is inconceivable that the Association should fall short of a modest goal of one-half million members. The work of the Association must be continued. But without ample funds, it certainly will be handicapped in this effort. 4-9-44

The recent victory of the Association in winning a favorable decision from the United States Supreme Court, outlawing the Texas Democratic White Primary, is bound to stimulate interest in and accelerate contributions to the campaign. The two victories alone, that of the Floyd Gaines decision and the Texas White Primary, should be sufficient to merit the undivided loyalty and support of all of us.

NAACP 70,000

Daily World-Atlanta, Ga.

Nearer Goal Of 500,000 Members

5-25-44

NEW YORK — (SNS) — Reports from more than 200 branches participating in the NAACP nationwide campaign, indicate a total of 70,000 new members toward goal for 500,000 has been reached since May 1.

Adding their names to the list of such illustrious folk as Marian Anderson, Duke Ellington, W. C. Handy, Dean Pickens, Dr. C. B. Powell, newspaper publisher, and first Negro Boxing Commissioner in New York, Mr. Charles Buchanan, prominent New York business man, Dr. Charles Henry Jr., Dover, Delaware, and Stephen T. Brooks, Stroudsburg, Pa., gave checks for $500 Life Memberships in appreciation for the outstanding work of the Association, in the past, and its new objective to assure the returning Negro soldier full constitutional rights and first class citizenship.

Commenting in a letter to the NAACP, Walter Wanger, Universal Films producer, and campaign sponsor said, "If the war has not taught us great and important lessons, the sacrifices will have been in vain. We hope that one of the lessons Americans will have learned by War's end is that the magnificent democratic principles which spurred the fighting must also spur our living; that equality and justice in America are not just verbal concepts but tangible realities; that, concretely, the American Negro's rights must be made actual, not merely legal." 5-25-44

To give greater impetus to the nation-wide membership drive, garnered on these dates. Contributions will be received directly for all members of the family, including fathers, sons, brothers, sweethearts, husbands, and friends, and effort to rid the homefront of terested in working now for lovely prejudice and jimcrow ills, branch-ones on the battlefronts, will be es will observe two special days, June 4, and June 18, to be known as "Armed Forces" Day, and "Family" Day. Memberships already received from armed units, particularly in for the Pacific, total more than $13,-

244.

42-1944

N.A.A.C.P.

NEGRO MEETING STARTS; FIGHT TO BAR POLITICS

700 Delegates Hear CIO Speaker.

With a fight anticipated when members of the Chicago chapter present resolutions against political activity, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People opened its war time conference here last night in the Metropolitan church, 41st st. and South Park way.

More than 700 delegates from 33 states attended the opening sessions to hear James B. Carey, secretary-treasurer of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, speak on the stake of organized labor and the Negro in the November elections. The Chicago chapter charged Carey was one of the speakers who were attempting to make politics the main issue of the convention. The Chicago members also have said Walter White, executive secretary, is attempting "to sell out the organization to the New Deal, the Communist party, and the CIO."

Tells New Deal Program.

Carey's speech, as prepared for delivery, avoided naming President Roosevelt as the man to support in November. However, Carey presented a 10 point program of social legislation which he said had been inaugurated under the New Deal and which he said the proper candidates should support. Carey asked if he had made his point clear without breaking the organization's nonpartisan character.

"Negroes in the United States have made important strides in the past decade," Carey said. "A brand new chance to enjoy some of the privileges to which all our people should be entitled was secured to Negroes. How many Negroes who want to vote will want to risk this chance by failure to register and vote for those who have, and will favor such advances?"

'Minimum Program' Told.

Carey said he had been reminded that the N. A. A. C. P. is a nonpartisan organization, but he added: "The CIO believes it knows which levers to pull down on the voting machine. Without mentioning any names to you, I believe I can safely make a statement of what seems to us the minimum program that will benefit not only the Negroes, but union members and the rest of our population."

Resolutions against the N. A. A. C. P.'s trend toward political activity were scheduled to be presented after Carey's talk by the Rev. W. R. Jackson of the Baptist Ministers' alliance and the Rev. J. M. Foster of the Baptist Ministers' conference. Both organizations adopted the resolutions on Monday.

Negro Judge to Speak.

The keynote address for the conference, which is taking the place of the organization's 34th annual convention, was to be made by Judge Hubert T. Delaney, Negro judge of the Domestic Relations court in New York City. Gov. Green and Mayor Kelly were scheduled to give welcome addresses.

Roy Wilkins, assistant secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., said Arthur B. Spingarn, national president, was unable to attend the sessions. Of the political aspect of the conference, Wilkins said, "What isn't political in a convention year?" He echoed Carey's statement that the goals of the CIO and the N. A. A. C. P. were the same.

NEGRO PARLEY OBEYS DEMANDS ON POLITICS BAN

Tribune—Chicago, Ill.

7-16-44

As the result of pressure from rank and file members, the annual convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People yesterday adopted a resolution paying lip service to the organization's traditional nonpartisan status, but in other resolutions made obeisance to a faction which sought to turn the group over to the New Deal.

"In the development of constitutional democracy, the N. A. A. C. P. reaffirms its traditional policy of nonpartisanship toward all organized political parties," the resolution said.

Ask Peace Delegate.

Another resolution urged the inclusion of a Negro among the membership of the American delegation to the peace conference, and added:

"A policy of isolation for America is impossible and impracticable. The only guarantee of reasonable world peace and security is a peace which has as its basic security and freedom for all peoples of all nationalities and races. There can be no peace based on racial supremacy. It must be a people's peace. 7-16-44

"We hail with delight the statements of Vice President Wallace in China which expressed opposition on the part of this government to any imperialistic policy in Asia, and we pledge to do all we can to make sure that our government acts accordingly in the post-war world."

Other resolutions urged equality for Negro soldiers and sailors, better housing and education, and extension of social security as envisioned in the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill. The convention will be concluded this afternoon with a mass-meeting in Washington park.

Opposing Group Meets.

While the resolutions committee was making its report, a citizens committee opposed to involvment of the organization in politics was meeting at 5057 Indiana av.

The committee prepared a protest which was to have been presented to the convention in the event the resolutions committee failed to bring out a resolution reaffiring the nonpartisan nature of the organization. 7-16-44

Ministers representing the Baptist Ministers alliance and the Baptist Ministers conference, who had presented an anti-political resolution to the convention, also met yesterday to map plans for a similar protest in the event the resolution was not reported out by the committee.

Iowa Is Conspicuous In Nat'l Conference

Daily World—Atlanta, Ga.

7-27-44

The seven delegates from the Des Moines Branch of the NAACP were joined in Chicago by the Rev. Father Little (white), Mrs. Selby Johnson, past president, and Wm. H. Smith, president ofthe Keokuk Branch; Mrs. Lyda Page, president and Mrs. Birdie Williams, delegate from the Waterloo Branch and Mrs. Rose B. Johnson, State secretary of the Iowa Conference of Branches and her husband, Wilmer Johnson, president of the Marshalltown Branch, thus bringing the Iowa delegation up to fourteen, two of whom were white and being the largest percentage of white delegates from any of the thirty-four states represented. 7-27-44

These delegates sat and acted together until their fraternal chain was broken by the sudden passing of Mr. Smith, president of the Keokuk Branch, who fell on his way home from the meeting Friday evening, and whose body was shipped to Keokuk Saturday night.

As usual, Ike Smalls, (white) past president of the Des Moines Branch and first vice-president of the Iowa Conference was the center of attraction in the Iowa delegation for on Thursday, he was presented to the Youth Conference by Miss Clara Webb, director of the Des Moines Youth Council and after telling them about the two trophies that he is giving annually to Iowa Senior and Junior Branches, promised that hereafter he would give another to the Youth Council of the nation that brought up the best report to the National.

On the following day he was appointed a member of the Credential Committee and that same evening was formally presented to the Mass Meeting by Attorney S. Joe Brown, Iowa's member on the National Board and with appropriate remarks presented to the Metropolitan Community Church in which the meeting was being held a life sized portrait of George W. Carver.

Among the other highlights of the conferences were the opening Mass Meeting on Wednesday night at which the keynote address was delivered by Judge Hubert T. Delaney, Negro judge of the Court of Domestic Relations, New York City; then the address on "What The Negro Soldier Expects," on Thursday night by Captain Grant Reynolds, Chaplain in the U. S. Army (retired); and on that same program "The Story of New Iberia, La." by J. Leo Hardy, president "in exile" of the New Iberia Brabch who with six other officers of the branch were forced to leave New Iberia because of their activity in securing a National Defense School for that community. 7-27-44

Saturday was given over to an executive session in which the various branches were given opportunity to state their problems and have them solved by the National Staff and the election of the three lay members of the nomination and the selection of the next meeting place.

The Rev. Father Little of Keokuk was elected and served on all important Resolutions Committee and also presented and had passed a resolution of sympathy upon the passing of his branch president.

In a caucus of all members of the Iowa Delegation it was unanimously agreed that Ike Small, who had performed so well upon this committee in 1940 should be presented as a candidate again this year and his name was presented by John S. Coleman; but failed of election by a narrow margin. (The three places very fittingly going to Dr. McClendon, president of Detroit, the largest branch, one lady and one youth).

After a spirited contest between Cincinnati and Baltimore, Cincinnat won the next annual conference. 7-27-44

irkTtVaisfriends ETAOIN SHROD

The many admirers of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, the first Negro ever to hold a National office in the Association, that of Director of Publicity and Research and who was recently retired from his professorship at Atlanta University, was unanimously elected by the National Board in its closed session, to return to the staff, not as editor of the Crisis, as he was before, but as "Director of Research," in which capacity he will collect statistics from which he will prepare the suggestions of the Association to be presented to the Peace Conference, that the two-thirds of the population of the world, who are "colored people" shall not be overlooked.

The closing day, Sunday, was the most spectacular, for the conference brought to Chicago the Negro WAC Band from Fort Des Moines and the Negro Naval Band from Great Lakes and headed by the 8th Regiment State Guard and its band, with the Des Moines Delegation in the lead and with each city delegation bearing a placard with the name of their city and followed by the Boy Scout Drum and Bugle Corps many of the five hundred delegates marched and others rode in a colorful procession from 52nd Street down South Parkway to Washington Park, where Marshall Field, the multi-milionaire merchant told of the new National Interracial organization which he and Mr. Erwin R. Embree are forming to join hands with the NAACP in OPPOSING SEGREGATION IN ALL FORMS; and Dr. Ernest A. Hooten of Harvard University, made the Spingarn Medal presentation to Dr. Charles R. Drew, head of the department of surgery at Howard University, for his outstanding work in the processing of blood plasma in large quantities, which is now saving the lives of thousands of our wounded soldiers upon the battlefields around the world. 7-27-44

The meeting was closed with the rousing address of Walter A. White, our National Secretary, who has just returned from a tour of all battlefields of Europe and Africa upon the subject "What is Happening to the Negro Soldier Overseas?"

Dr. Dubois' Appointment

Daily World—Atlanta, Ga.

Announcement of the return of Dr. W. E. B. Dubois to the services of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to cooperate with a special Research Project, effective September 1, attests to the wisdom and foresight of those in charge of the activities of the Association. Dr. Dubois' action for its continuation for a period of that future time is a tribute to the swift currents of world changes in economics, politics and social life, the NAACP, like all other organizations which hope to chart the future course of its constituents, must begin now with a blue print of that future. Even in this day of our technical approach to life and living, the factual presentation of our problems becomes far more impressive in the halls of Congress and elsewhere than a mere pliant appeal for justice and equality.

7-28-44

Dr. Dubois, perhaps better than any scholar or edu-cator of our race and time, can supply this long-felt need and service. His celebrated Atlanta University Studies of a quarter of a century ago, his matchless career as editor of the Crisis, together with his services at the Head of the Atlanta University department, equip him admirably well to serve the Association and to enrich its services to the fast swelling ranks of its constituents. As a scholar and thinker, Dr. Dubois still remains in a class all to himself in our group and he has few peers in the white world.

They Challenged Delega tes At NAACP Conference In Chi

Daily World – Atlanta, Ga.

Walter White left executive secretary of NAACP who made an exhaustive report of his 14-week trip observing the conduct and treatment of Negro troops abroad, to the Chicago conference Sunday. The Rev. Archibald Carey, second from left whose address before the opening meeting of he NAACP conference struck hard blows against jim-crow. Judge Hubert T. Delaney, second from the left, of the Domestic Relations Court of New York City, who delivered the keynote address of the NAACP conference. The Hi-de-Ho King, Cab Calloway right who attended the NAACP conference with his wife and daughter and made a short talk amid a tremendous round of applause.

Blast Treatment

Daily World – Atlanta, Ga.

Of Negro Citizen At NAACP Confab

7-14-44

By EMORY JACKSON

CHICAGO, Ill. — (SNS) — With hundreds unable to jam into the church, the wartime conference called by the NAACP moved off here Wednesday night at the huge Metropolitan Community Church with noted speakers blasting away at the treatment of Negro Citizens in America and issuing a yardstick for and challenge to action.

Young Rev. Archibald Carey in welcoming on behalf of the host branch actually ignited the spirit of the meeting by a ringing demand for "equal opportunity" for Negro citizens rather than a special place in the life and activities of America.

7-14-44

PLEAD FOR FREEDOM

In keynoting the meeting Judge Hubert T. Delaney of the Domestic Relations Court, New York City pleaded for "full freedom in America for the Negro like everyone else." He told the convention not to compromise with right, stop jim crow in Washington. To get rid of the Uncle Toms and castigated the church, Reactionary congressmen and the time-is-not-ripe leaders as. Being opposed to both the Negro and the best interest of America.

Speaking of the subject, "The Stake of Organized Labor and the Negro in the November Elections, James B. Carey, secretary-treasurer CIO, of Washington, D. C., declared that "The same Congressmen who hate labor, hate the Negro." He added that "and election day is the day, The D-Day of the Post-War." Abstaining from identity by name, Mr. Carey described how the best man can be judged, laying down a ten-point test. More Union-Baiting, Anti-Semitism, and race riots are the alternative to casting an intelligent ballot," he said.

Greetings were read to the gathering from Gen. Eisenhower, Wendell L. Willkie, President Roosevelt and Arthur B. Spingarn. All the messages were received with generous applause. With that of the president getting prolonged response.

NEGRO LEADERS

Tribune – Chicago, Ill.

DEMAND NAACP SHUN POLITICS

7-9-44

Membership of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Chicago branch, was split wide open last night over the forthcoming national convention of the organization which opens Wednesday in the Metropolitan Community church, 41st st. and South Park way.

Charges were made by local members that a faction of the national organization headed by Walter White, executive secretary, has violated the organization's charter by plunging it into politics, and is attempting to sell it out lock, stock, and barrel to the New Deal, the Communist party, and the CIO.

Mass Meeting Sunday.

Speakers on the four day program which will conclude with a mass meeting next Sunday in Washington park, will include James B. Carey, secretary and treasurer of the CIO with headquarters at Washington, who is scheduled to discuss the Negro's stake in organized labor; Walter Hardin of Detroit, representing the United Automobile Workers [CIO], and Marshall Field, publisher of PM, which has been described as the uptown edition of the Daily Worker, communist organ, and a Chicago morning newspaper.

Thursday's program includes a talk by Leslie S. Perry, administrative assistant to the Washington, D. C., branch of the N. A. A. C. P. entitled "How Should the Negro Vote?" 7-9-44

The Rev. J. L. Horace, pastor of the Monumental Baptist church, 729 Oakwood blvd., last night disclosed that he is canceling a letter indorsing the meeting, after learning something of its character. He is a member of the board of the organization's Chicago branch, president of the Illinois Baptist State convention, vice president of the National Baptist convention and a member of Gov. Green's inter-racial committee.

Cites N. A. A. C. P.'s Charter.

"I am positive that the majority of members of the local branch do not favor this sort of thing in connection with the N. A. A. C. P.," he said. "I am certain it is the wish of our people that the organization remain free from politics. Any other course is contrary to the N. A. A. C. P. charter."

Ira W. Williams, another local board member, said:

"I have always understood that the N. A. A. C. P. was a nonpolitical organization. It was my hope that it would remain so. The present whole show is being engineered from New York. It is not the program that a number of our local members of the board wish, but the board is definitely pro-New Deal and I am only a minority. 7-9-44

"I am glad to note, however, that some organized effort is being made to forestall turning the N. A. A. C. P. into a political organization.

"Regardless of the political complexion of the board, the preponderant majority of the members of the organization in this region are opposed to the present tactics."

The "organized effort" Williams referred to includes the activities of a committee headed by A. T. Lucas, James E. Knight, and A. Stanton De Priest which is sending telegrams of protest to the organization's New York office, and organizing a committee of 100 to storm the opening session of the convention Wednesday.

Another local board member who opposed the tenor of the forthcoming convention is the Rev. D. Z. Jackson, pastor of the Liberty Baptist church, and vice president of the Baptist Ministers Conference of Chicago and Vicinity. 7-9-44

"The N. A. A. C. P. is to have a representative in my church Sunday morning," he said, "and it will be made known to him that no partisan politics may be injected into any discussion of N. A. A. C. P. affairs in my church."

Object to Carey Speech.

Still other local members of the organization objected to Carey's appearance on the program, charging that he is a member of Sidney Hill

man's Committee for Political Action Negro, will be presented to Dr. Drew, professor of surgery at Howard university college of medicine, Washington, D. C., for preceded by a parade. His subject in Washington park, which will be his outstanding work on blood plasma. has not been announced.

At this meeting the Spingarn medal, awarded annually for the greatest achievement by an Amer-